

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**First Day - 8:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.**

**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE AND PROCEDURE**

**SET ONE**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Berto, with evident premeditation and treachery killed his father. What was the crime committed?
  - A. Murder
  - B. Parricide
  - C. Homicide
  - D. Qualified Homicide
2. PO3 Bagsik entered the dwelling of Totoy against the latter's will on suspicion that Bitoy keep unlicensed firearms in his home. What was the crime committed by PO3 Bagsik?
  - A. Trespass to Dwelling
  - B. Violation of Domicile
  - C. Usurpation Of Authority
  - D. Forcible Trespassing
3. Charlie and Lea had been married for more than six months. They live together with the children of Lea from her first husband. Charlie had sexual relationship with Jane, the 14 year old daughter of Lea. Jane loves Charlie very much. What was the crime committed by Charlie, if any?
  - A. Simple Seduction
  - B. Qualified Seduction
  - C. Consented Abduction
  - D. Rape
4. Prof. Jose gave a failing grade to one of his students, Lito. When the two met the following day, Lito slapped Prof. Jose on the face. What was the crime committed by Lito?
  - A. Corruption of Public Officials
  - B. Direct Assault
  - C. Slight Physical Injuries
  - D. Grave Coercion

5. A warrant of arrest was issued against Fred for the killing of his parents. When PO2 Tapang tried to arrest him, Fred gave him 1 million pesos to set him free. PO2 Tapang refrained in arresting Fred. What was the crime committed by PO2 Tapang?
- A. Indirect Bribery
  - B. Direct Bribery
  - C. Corruption of Public Officials
  - D. Qualified Bribery
6. Which of the following is the exemption to the hearsay rule made under the consciousness of an impending death?
- A. parol evidence
  - B. ante mortem statement
  - C. suicide note
  - D. dead man statute
7. Factum probans means \_\_\_\_.
- A. preponderance of evidence
  - B. ultimate fact
  - C. evidentiary fact
  - D. sufficiency of evidence
8. It refers to family history or descent transmitted from one generation to another.
- A. inheritance
  - B. heritage
  - C. pedigree
  - D. culture
9. The authority of the court to take cognisance of the case in the first instance.
- A. Appellate Jurisdiction
  - B. General Jurisdiction
  - C. Original Jurisdiction
  - D. Exclusive Jurisdiction
10. A person designated by the court to assist destitute litigants.
- A. Counsel de officio
  - B. Attorney on record
  - C. Attorney at law
  - D. Special counsel

11. Which of the following is not covered by the Rules on Summary Procedure?
- A. Violation of rental laws
  - B. Violation of traffic laws
  - C. The penalty is more than six months of imprisonment
  - D. The penalty does not exceed six months imprisonment
12. It refers to a territorial unit where the power of the court is to be exercised.
- A. jurisdiction
  - B. jurisprudence
  - C. venue
  - D. bench
13. The Anti-Bouncing Check Law.
- A. RA 6425
  - B. RA 8353
  - C. BP.22
  - D. RA 6975
14. The taking of another person's personal property, with intent to gain, by means of force and intimidation.
- A. qualified theft
  - B. robbery
  - C. theft
  - D. malicious mischief
15. Felony committed when a person compels another by means of force, violence or intimidation to do something against his will, whether right or wrong.
- A. grave threat
  - B. grave coercion
  - C. direct assault
  - D. slander by deed
16. These are persons having no apparent means of subsistence but have the physical ability to work and neglect to apply himself or herself to lawful calling.
- A. Pimps
  - B. prostitutes
  - C. gang members
  - D. vagrants
17. A medley of discordant voices, a mock serenade of discordant noises designed to annoy and insult.
- A. Tumultuous
  - B. charivari
  - C. sedition
  - D. scandal

18. The unauthorized act of a public officer who compels another person to change his residence.
- A. violation of domicile
  - B. arbitrary detention
  - C. expulsion
  - D. direct assault
19. The deprivation of a private person of the liberty of another person without legal grounds.
- A. illegal detention
  - B. arbitrary detention
  - C. forcible abduction
  - D. forcible detention
20. An offense committed by a married woman through carnal knowledge with a man not her husband who knows her to be married, although the marriage can be later declared void.
- A. concubinage
  - B. bigamy
  - C. adultery
  - D. immorality
21. Age of absolute irresponsibility in the commission of a crime.
- A. 15-18 years old
  - B. 18-70 years old
  - C. 9 years old and below
  - D. between 9 and 15 years old
22. Those who, not being principals cooperate in the execution of the offense by previous or simultaneous acts.
- A. Accomplices
  - B. Suspects
  - C. principal actors
  - D. accessories
23. The loss or forfeiture of the right of the government to execute the final sentence after the lapse of a certain time fixed by law.
- A. prescription of crime
  - B. prescription of prosecution
  - C. prescription of judgement
  - D. prescription of penalty
24. A kind of executive clemency whereby the execution of penalty is suspended.
- A. Pardon
  - B. commutation
  - C. amnesty
  - D. reprieve

25. Infractions of mere rules of convenience designed to secure a more orderly regulation of the affairs of the society.
- A. mala prohibita
  - B. mala in se
  - C. private crimes
  - D. public crimes
26. Felony committed by a public officer who agrees to commit an act in consideration of a gift and this act is connected with the discharge of his public duties.
- A. qualified bribery
  - B. direct bribery
  - C. estafa
  - D. indirect bribery
27. The wilful and corrupt assertion of falsehood under oath of affirmation, administered by authority of law on a material matter.
- A. libel
  - B. falsification
  - C. perjury
  - D. slander
28. Deliberate planning of act before execution.
- A. Treachery
  - B. evident premeditation
  - C. ignominy
  - D. cruelty
29. Whenever more than 3 armed malefactors shall have acted together in the commission of a crime.
- A. gang
  - B. conspiracy
  - C. band
  - D. piracy
30. The failure to perform a positive duty which one is bound to.
- A. Negligence
  - B. imprudence
  - C. omission
  - D. act
31. Ways and means are employed for the purpose of trapping and capturing the law breaker in the execution of his criminal plan.
- A. Misfeasance
  - B. entrapment
  - C. inducement
  - D. instigation

32. Those where the act committed is a crime but for reasons of public policy and sentiment there is no penalty imposed.
- A. impossible crimes
  - B. aggravating circumstances
  - C. absolatory causes
  - D. complex crimes
33. One of the following is an alternative circumstance.
- A. Insanity
  - B. intoxication
  - C. passion or obfuscation
  - D. evident premeditation
34. If the accused refuse to plead, or make conditional plea of guilty, what shall be entered for him?
- A. a plea of not guilty
  - B. a plea of guilty
  - C. a plea of mercy
  - D. a plea of surrender
35. At what time may the accused move to quash the complaint or information?
- A. at any time before his arrest
  - B. only after entering his plea
  - C. any time before entering his plea
  - D. Monday morning
36. The process whereby the accused and the prosecutor in a criminal case work out a mutually satisfactory disposition on the case subject to court approval.
- A. Arraignment
  - B. plea bargaining
  - C. preliminary investigation
  - D. trial
37. The security given for the release of a person in custody, furnished by him or a bondsman, conditioned upon his appearance before any court as required under the conditions specified by law.
- A. Subpoena
  - B. recognizance
  - C. bail
  - D. warrant
38. The examination before a competent tribunal, according to the laws of the land, of the acts in issue in a case, for the purpose of determining such issue.
- A. Trial
  - B. Arraignment
  - C. pre-trial
  - D. judgment

39. The adjudication by the court that the accused is guilty or is not guilty of the offense charged, and the imposition of the proper penalty and civil liability provided for by law on the accused.
- A. trial
  - B. Pre-trial
  - C. Arraignment
  - D. Judgment
40. It is an inquiry or proceeding for the purpose of determining whether there is sufficient ground to engender a well founded belief that an offense has been committed and the offender is probably guilty thereof and should be held for trial.
- A. pre-trial
  - B. arraignment
  - C. preliminary investigation
  - D. plea bargaining
41. It is evidence of the same kind and to the same state of facts.
- A. secondary evidence
  - B. prima facie evidence
  - C. corroborative evidence
  - D. best evidence
42. It is that which, standing alone, unexplained or uncontradicted is sufficient to maintain the proposition affirmed.
- A. secondary evidence
  - B. prima facie evidence
  - C. corroborative evidence
  - D. best evidence
43. A form of evidence supplied by written instruments or derived from conventional symbols, such as letters, by which ideas are represented on material substances.
- A. documentary evidence
  - B. testimonial evidence
  - C. material evidence
  - D. real evidence
44. When the witness states that he did not see or know the occurrence of a fact.
- A. positive evidence
  - B. corroborative evidence
  - C. secondary evidence
  - D. negative evidence

45. Personal property that can be subjects for search and seizure.
- A.                      used or intended to be used as means in committing an offense
  - B.                      stolen or embezzled and other proceeds or fruits of the offense
  - C.                      subject of the offense
  - D.                      all of the above
46. All persons who can perceive and perceiving, can make known their perception to others.
- A. Suspects
  - B. witnesses
  - C. victims
  - D. informers
47. The unlawful destruction or the bringing forth prematurely, of human fetus before the natural time of birth which results in death.
- A.      abortion
  - B.      infanticide
  - C.      murder
  - D.      parricide
48. Felony committed when a person is killed or wounded during the confusion attendant to a quarrel among several persons not organized into groups and the parties responsible cannot be ascertained.
- A. alarm and scandal
  - B. mysterious homicide
  - C. death under exceptional circumstances
  - D. tumultuous affray
49. A question which arises in a case the resolution of which is the logical antecedent of the issue involved in said case and the cognisance of which pertains to another tribunal.
- A. legal question
  - B. juridical question
  - C. prejudicial question
  - D. judicial question
50. The offender has been previously punished for an offense to which the law attaches an equal or greater penalty or two or more crimes to which it attaches a lighter penalty.
- A. reiteration
  - B. recidivism
  - C. quasi-recidivism
  - D. habitual delinquency



51. An act or omission which is a result of a misapprehension of facts that is voluntary but not intentional.  
A.impossible crime  
B.mistake of facts  
C.accidental crime  
D.complex crime
52. Infanticide is committed by killing a child not more than...  
A.36 hours  
B.24 hours  
C.48 hours  
D.72 hours
53. Ignorance of the law excuses no one from compliance therewith.  
A.ignorantia legis non excusat  
B.parens patriae  
C.res ipsa loquitur  
D.dura lex sed lex
54. An act which would be an offense against persons or property if it was not for the inherent impossibility of its accomplishment.  
A. compound crime  
B. impossible crime  
C. complex crime  
D. accidental crime
55. The law which reimposed the death penalty.  
A. RA 5425  
B. RA 8553  
C. RA 7659  
D. RA 8551
56. One who is deprived completely of reason or discernment and freedom of the will at the time of the commission of the crime.  
A. discernment  
B. insanity  
C. epilepsy  
D. imbecility
57. The quality by which an act may be subscribed to a person as its owner or author.  
A. responsibility  
B. duty  
C. guilt  
D. imputability

58. Something that happen outside the sway of our will, and although it comes about through some acts of our will, lies beyond the bounds of humanly foreseeable consequences.
- A. fortuitous event
  - B. fate
  - C. accident
  - D. destiny
59. A sworn written statement charging a person with an offense, subscribed by the offended party, any peace officer or other public officer charged with the enforcement of the law violated.
- A. subpoena
  - B. information
  - C. complaint
  - D. writ
60. This right of the accused is founded on the principle of justice and is intended not to protect the guilty but to prevent as far as human agencies can the conviction of an innocent person.
- A. right to due process of law
  - B. presumption of innocence
  - C. right to remain silent
  - D. right against self-incrimination
61. Known in other countries as the body of principles, practices, usages and rules of action which are not recognized in our country.
- A. penal laws
  - B. special laws
  - C. common laws
  - D. statutory laws
62. Circumstances wherein there is an absence in the agent of the crime any of all the conditions that would make an act voluntary and hence, though there is no criminal liability there is civil liability.
- A. Exempting
  - B. alternative
  - C. justifying
  - D. aggravating

63. Circumstances wherein the acts of the person are in accordance with the law, and hence, he incurs no criminal and civil liability.
- A. exempting
  - B. alternative
  - C. justifying
  - D. aggravating
64. When the offender enjoys and delights in making his victim suffers slowly and gradually, causing him unnecessary physical pain in the consummation of the criminal act.
- A. Ignominy
  - B. cruelty
  - C. treachery
  - D. masochism
65. One, who at the time of his trial for one crime shall have been previously convicted by final judgment of another crime embraced in the same title of the Revised Penal Code.
- A. Recidivism
  - B. habitual delinquency
  - C. reiteracion
  - D. quasi-recidivism
66. Alevosia means
- A. Craft
  - B. treachery
  - C. evident premeditation
  - D. cruelty
67. The law hears before it condemns, proceeds upon inquiry and render judgment after a fair trial.
- A. ex post facto law
  - B. equal protection of the law
  - C. rule of law
  - D. due process of law
68. A person if within a period of 10 years from the date of his release or last conviction of the crime of serious or less serious physical injuries, robbery, theft, estafa or falsification, he is found guilty of any of the said crimes a third time or oftener.
- A. Recidivist
  - B. quasi-recidivist
  - C. habitual delinquent
  - D. hardened criminal

69. A kind of evidence which cannot be rebutted or overcome.
- A. Primary
  - B. Best
  - C. Secondary
  - D. Conclusive
70. A kind of evidence which cannot be rebutted or overcome.
- A. Primary
  - B. Best
  - C. Secondary
  - D. Conclusive
71. These questions suggest to the witness the answers to which an examining party requires.
- A. leading
  - B. misleading
  - C. stupid
  - D. hearsay
72. A method fixed by law for the apprehension and prosecution of persons alleged to have committed a crime, and for their punishment in case of conviction.
- A. Criminal Law
  - B. Criminal Evidence
  - C. Criminal Procedure
  - D. Criminal Jurisprudence
73. The period of prescription of crimes punishable by death.
- A. 20 years
  - B. 15 years
  - C. 10 years
  - D. 40 years
74. Persons who take direct part in the execution of a crime.
- A. Accomplices
  - B. Accessories
  - C. Instigators
  - D. Principals
75. A crime against honor which is committed by performing any act which casts dishonor, discredit, or contempt upon another person.
- A. libel
  - B. slander by deed
  - C. incriminating innocent person
  - D. intriguing against honor

76. The improper performance of some act which might lawfully be done.
- A. misfeasance
  - B. malfeasance
  - C. nonfeasance
  - D. dereliction
77. A sworn statement in writing, made upon oath before an authorized magistrate or officer.
- A. subpoena
  - B. writ
  - C. warrant
  - D. affidavit
78. Any other name which a person publicly applies to himself without authority of law.
- A. alias
  - B. common name
  - C. fictitious name
  - D. screen name
79. A special aggravating circumstance where a person, after having been convicted by final judgment, shall commit a new felony before beginning to serve such sentence, or while serving the same.
- A. quasi-recidivism
  - B. recidivism
  - C. reiteracion
  - D. charivari
80. Which of the following is not a person in authority?
- A. Municipal mayor
  - B. Private School Teacher
  - C. Police Officer
  - D. Municipal Councilor
81. In its general sense, it is the raising of commotions or disturbances in the State.
- A. Sedition
  - B. Rebellion
  - C. Treason
  - D. Coup d' etat
82. The length of validity of a search warrant from its date.
- A. 30 days
  - B. 15 days
  - C. 10 days
  - D. 60 days

83. The detention of a person without legal grounds by a public officer or employee.  
A. illegal detention  
B. arbitrary detention  
C. compulsory detention  
D. unauthorized detention
84. A breach of allegiance to a government, committed by a person who owes allegiance to it.  
A. treason  
B. espionage  
C. rebellion  
D. coup d' etat
85. A building or structure, exclusively used for rest and comfort.  
A. sanctuary  
B. prison  
C. jail  
D. dwelling
86. The mental capacity to understand the difference between right and wrong.  
A. treachery  
B. premeditation  
C. recidivism  
D. discernment
87. Conspiracy to commit this felony is punishable under the law.  
A. Estafa  
B. Murder  
C. Rebellion  
D. Rape
88. It means that the resulting injury is greater than that which is intended.  
A. Aberratio ictus  
B. Error in personae  
C. Dura Lex Sed lex  
D. Praeter Intentionem
89. It means mistake in the blow.  
A. Aberratio Ictus  
B. Error in Personae  
C. Dura lex sed lex  
D. Praeter Intentionem

90. A stage of execution when all the elements necessary for its execution and accomplishment are present.
- A. Attempted
  - B. Frustrated
  - C. Consummated
  - D. Accomplished
91. An act or omission which is the result of a misapprehension of facts that is voluntary but not intentional.
- A. Absolutory Cause
  - B. Mistake of facts
  - C. Conspiracy
  - D. Felony
92. Crimes that have three stages of execution.
- A. Material
  - B. Formal
  - C. Seasonal
  - D. Continuing
93. Felonies where the acts or omissions of the offender are malicious.
- A. Culpable
  - B. Intentional
  - C. Deliberate
  - D. Inculpable
94. It indicates deficiency of perception.
- A. Negligence
  - B. Diligence
  - C. Imprudence
  - D. Inference
95. Acts and omissions punishable by special penal laws.
- A. Offenses
  - B. Misdemeanours
  - C. Felonies
  - D. Ordinances
96. A character of Criminal Law, making it binding upon all persons who live or sojourn in the Philippines.
- A. General
  - B. Territorial
  - C. Prospective
  - D. Retroactive
97. A legislative act which inflicts punishment without judicial trial.
- A. Bill of Attainder
  - B. Bill of Rights
  - C. Ex Post Facto Law
  - D. Penal Law

98. The taking of a person into custody in order that he may be bound to answer for the commission of an offense.
- A. Search
  - B. Seizure
  - C. Arrest
  - D. Detention
99. Pedro stole the cow of Juan. What was the crime committed?
- A. Robbery
  - B. Farm Theft
  - C. Qualified Theft
  - D. Simple Theft
100. Pedro, a 19 year old man had sexual intercourse with her 11 year old girlfriend without threat, force or intimidation. What was the crime committed?
- A. Child rape
  - B. Qualified Rape
  - C. Statutory Rape
  - D. None of these

- End of Set One -



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**SET TWO**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A kind of evidence which shows that a best evidence existed as to the proof of the fact is in question
  - A. Real Evidence
  - B. Secondary Evidence
  - C. Best Evidence
  - D. Res gestae
2. What crime exists when a single act constitutes two or more grave or less grave felonies or when an offense is a necessary means for committing the other?
  - A. Complex
  - B. Composite
  - C. Continuing
  - D. compound
3. What must be considered in determining whether the crime committed is only attempted, frustrated or consummated?
  - A. All of these
  - B. The elements constituting the felony
  - C. The nature of the offense
  - D. The manner of committing the felony
4. A person who gives testimonial evidence to a judiciary tribunal
  - A. Witness
  - B. Defense
  - C. Prosecution
  - D. Clerk of Court
5. What crime can be charged of one who retains a minor in his service against the minor's will and under the pretext of reimbursing himself of a debt incurred by the child/s parents?
  - A. white slavery
  - B. exploitation of child labor
  - C. inducing a minor
  - D. kidnapping

6. A, a notary public, issued a supposed copy of a deed of sale, when in fact no such deed or sale was prepared by him. A is liable for
- A. Estafa
  - B. falsification
  - C. Forgery
  - D. All of these
7. Refers to family history or descent transmitted from one generation to another
- A. Pedigree
  - B. Inheritance
  - C. Tradition Heritage
8. What kind of presumption involves the mental process by which the existence of one fact is inferred from proof of some other facts?
- A. Conclusive
  - B. of "law
  - C. Disputable
  - D. of fact
9. During the pendency of his criminal case, A died due to heart attack. His untimely death resulted in
- A. termination of proceedings
  - B. suspension of the case
  - C. postponement of the case
  - D. dismissal of the case for lack of respondent
10. How may an ordinary citizen give his opinion regarding the handwriting of a person?
- A. when he has to testify only as to the mental and emotional state of the one who authored the handwriting
  - B. when it is the handwriting of one whom he has sufficient familiarity
  - C. when he is a questioned document examiner
  - D. when he is a graduate of criminology
11. Obligations imposed upon a party to establish their alleged fact by proof are termed as "burden of proof" what is its Latin translation?
- A. Factum probans
  - B. Factum probandum
  - C. Owe probandi
  - D. Owes probandi

12. Can a husband testify against the wife in an adultery case?
- A. yes, the privilege of marital communication rule is already abolished
  - B. yes, under the law she is a competent witness
  - C. no, she is incompetent as a witness
  - D. yes, because crime charge is one committed by the wife
13. Logical necessity which resists upon a party at any particular time during the trial to create a prima facie case in his own favor or to overthrow one created against him.
- A. Res gestae
  - B. Burden of Evidence
  - C. Burden of Proof
  - D. Estoppel
14. A is a supply officer of a municipality. He entered into an agreement with B. to supply the municipality with some office forms at a price grossly disadvantageous to the municipality. The agreement was that part of the purchase price must be given to A. The transaction did not materialize. A may be liable for
- A. attempted estafa
  - B. frustrated estafa
  - C. attempted fraud
  - D. consummated fraud
15. The probative value or credit given by the court to a particular evidence
- A. Preponderance of evidence
  - B. Evidentiary fact
  - C. Ultimate Fact
  - D. Weight of Evidence
16. Which among the following may disqualify a witness
- A. Capacity of observation
  - B. Capacity of recollection
  - C. Capacity of Knowledge
  - D. Capacity of communication
17. That kind of evidence which can not be rebutted or overcome
- A. Primary
  - B. Real
  - C. Best
  - D. Conclusive

18. Which in the following enumeration is an example of an afflictive penalty?
- A. Fine
  - B. arresto mayor
  - C. prison mayor
  - D. destierro
19. A detained prisoner is allowed to eat and drink in a nearby restaurant on several occasions. He is, however, well-guarded at all times. The warden allowed him to go out of his cell without any consideration whatsoever. The warden may be charged with
- A. negligence of duty
  - B. leniency or laxity
  - C. dereliction of duty
  - D. infidelity
20. Cognizance of certain facts which judges may properly take as fact because they are already known to him
- A. Cognizance
  - B. Judicial Admission
  - C. Judicial Knowledge
  - D. Judicial Notice
21. What if the offended party is a corporation, how do you indicate it in the complaint or information?
- A. state the name of the corporation
  - B. leave it blank as error is merely clerical and can be corrected during trial
  - C. aver it in the charge sheet
  - D. aver that it is legally organized pursuant to SEC rules
22. Exemption to the hearsay rule made under the consciousness of an impending death.
- A. Parole Evidence
  - B. Ante-mortem statement
  - C. Dean man statute
  - D. Post mortem statement
23. What crime is committed against mankind, and whose jurisdiction consequently recognizes no territorial limits?
- A. Piracy
  - B. Felonies
  - C. Theft
  - D. Suicide

24. Heads of State or Ambassadors can NOT be held criminally liable in another state or place of assignment under the principles of international law. This is an EXCEPTION to the general characteristic of Criminal Law which is
- A. Prospectivity
  - B. Generality
  - C. Territoriality
  - D. Immunity
25. Refers generally to acts made criminal by special laws
- A. Felony
  - B. Mala Inse
  - C. Mala Incest
  - D. Mala prohibita
26. When several persons are co-accused for a crime committed, what is that requirement that must be satisfied in order that one or more of those accused can qualify as state witness?
- A. he appears to be the least guilty
  - B. he does not appear to be the most guilty
  - C. not more than two accused can be state witness
  - D. he seems to be not guilty
27. Ignorantia Facti Excusat means:
- A. Ignorance of the law
  - B. Mistake of facts
  - C. Mistake of the blow
  - D. Mistake in identity
28. Under this Rule, crimes are not triable in the courts of that country, unless their commission affects the peace and security of the territory or the safety of the state is endangered.
- A. French Rule
  - B. Spanish Rule
  - C. American Rule
  - D. English Rule
29. What should the court do when the offense is less serious physical injuries and the offense proved is serious physical injuries and the defendant may be convicted only of the offense as charged?
- A. do not dismiss the action
  - B. do not dismiss the action but should order the filing of a new information
  - C. dismiss the action
  - D. stay with the action and decide accordingly to avoid double jeopardy

30. When the law attaches capital punishment or afflictive penalties the felony is said to be
- A. Grave
  - B. Light
  - C. Less grave
  - D. Serious
31. When is evidence presented in court for admissibility considered relevant to the issue?
- A. when it is not excluded by the rules
  - B. when it has direct bearing and actual connection to the facts and issue
  - C. when it is not repugnant in taste
  - D. when it is not immoral
32. Infractions to the law punishable by Arresto Menor or a fine not exceeding 200 pesos or both.
- A. Grave
  - B. Light
  - C. Less grave
  - D. Serious
33. What circumstance can be considered aggravating with the slaying of an 80 year old woman?
- A. abuse of confidence
  - B. disregard of age and sex
  - C. neglect of elders
  - D. disrespect of rank
34. Acts of a person which are said to be in accordance with the law, so that such person is deemed not to have transgressed the law and is free from both criminal and civil liability.
- A. Justifying circumstances
  - B. Mitigating Circumstance
  - C. Exempting circumstances
  - D. Aggravating circumstances
35. The rule on summary procedure applies to criminal cases where the penalty prescribed by the law for the offense charged does not exceed
- A. 3 years
  - B. six years
  - C. 6 months imprisonment
  - D. 4 years and 2 months

36. In case of oral defamation, where the priest is the only available witness, can a priest testify as to the alleged defamatory words given to him by the accused during confession?
- A. privilege given by a patient to a doctor
  - B. privilege given to a husband to a wife
  - C. privilege communication given to an attorney by a client
  - D. privilege communication given by a penitent to a priest
37. An aggravating circumstance which generally apply to all crimes such as dwelling, night time or recidivism.
- A. Generic
  - B. Specific
  - C. Qualifying
  - D. Inherent
38. Who are criminally liable, when having knowledge of the commission of the crime, without having principally participated therein, takes part subsequent to the commission, either in profiting by the effects of the crime or by concealing or destroying the body of the crime?
- A. Witnesses
  - B. Accessories
  - C. Principals
  - D. Accomplices
39. They are aggravating circumstance which change the nature of the crime, e.i. homicide to murder in case of treachery
- A. Generic
  - B. Specific
  - C. Qualifying
  - D. Inherent
40. Which of the following aggravating circumstances may not be offset by mitigating circumstances?
- A. Treachery
  - B. Night time
  - C. Ignominy
  - D. Taking advantage of superior strength
41. What are the infractions of mere rules of convenience designed to secure a more orderly regulation of the affairs of society?
- A. Mala prohibita
  - B. Felonies
  - C. Violation of ordinance
  - D. Mala in se

42. What doctrine allows evidence obtained by police officers in an illegal search and seizure to be used against the accused?
- A. Silver platter
  - B. Exclusionary doctrine
  - C. Fruit of the poisonous tree
  - D. Miranda ruling
43. Mr. Santos went to the United States. While he was there, he courted Ms. Jane an American. They eventually got married. When Mr. Santos returned to the Philippines his wife, Alona filed an action against him for violating their marriage. What is the liability of Mr. Santos, if any?
- A. None of these
  - B. Adultery
  - C. Concubinage
  - D. Bigamy
44. What is the liability of the jail guard if the evasion of a prisoner should take place through his negligence?
- A. delivering prisoners from jails
  - B. evasion through negligence
  - C. reckless imprudence
  - D. conniving with or consenting to evasion
45. A treasury warrant was payable to A or his representative. B took possession of the warrant, wrote the name of A, endorsed it at the back and was able to encash it. B is liable for
- A. Estafa
  - B. all of these
  - C. falsification
  - D. forgery
46. A person who has within a period of 10 years from the date of release or last conviction is said to have been found guilty of the same offense particularly those of physical injuries, estafa, theft and robbery is considered as a:
- A. recidivist
  - B. habitual Delinquent
  - C. delinquent
  - D. quasi-recidivist
47. What is the means sanctioned by the rules of ascertaining in a judicial proceeding the truth respecting a matter of fact?
- A. Evidence
  - B. Procedure
  - C. Investigation
  - D. Trial



48. Whenever more than three armed malefactors shall have acted together in the commission of an offense it is deemed to have been committed by:
- A. Group
  - B. Band
  - C. Brigands
  - D. Team
49. What is that statement made by a wounded person shortly after he received several bolo stabs narrating therein the whole incident to another which is admissible in evidence as part of
- A. res nullus
  - B. res ipsa loquitur
  - C. res judicata
  - D. res gestae
50. A, B, C are boardmates of D. A, B and C conspire to kill X, a witch, because he is perceived to cause misery among many in the barangay. D knew about it all along. After the conspiracy but made no move to report to the authorities. In this case, D
- A. is liable for murder
  - B. is an accessory to the crime
  - C. is a conspirator
  - D. incurs no criminal liability
51. "Aberratio ictus" in which the perpetrator is criminally liable means
- A. mistaken identity
  - B. mistake in the blow
  - C. results are less than intended
  - D. result is greater than intended
52. What acts punishable by law are either intended to directly impute to an innocent person the commission of crime or which are calculated to blemish the honor or reputation of a person by means of intrigue?
- A. oral defamation
  - B. blackmail
  - C. slander
  - D. incriminatory machinations
53. A, with intent to kill, fired a revolver at B. He inflicted a fatal wound. A brought B to a hospital, and due to timely medical assistance, B survived. What crime did A commit?
- A. physical injuries
  - B. attempted felony
  - C. frustrated felony
  - D. no criminal liability

54. Breach of allegiance to a government, committed by a person who owes allegiance to it.
- A. Treason
  - B. Adherence to the enemy
  - C. Espionage
  - D. Levying war
55. What is the order in writing issued in the name of the People of the Philippines, signed by a judge and directed to a peace officer commanding him to search for personal property described therein and bring it before the court?
- A. warrant of arrest
  - B. Search warrant
  - C. Subpoena
  - D. Summons
56. It requires the concurrence of two things, that there being an actual assembly of men and for such purpose of executing a treasonable design by force
- A. Aid or comfort
  - B. Adherence to the enemy
  - C. Levying war
  - D. All of the foregoing
57. Under the new Constitution, who is empowered to order or change the venue or place of trial in order to avoid miscarriage of justice?
- A. executive judge
  - B. supreme court
  - C. regional trial courts
  - D. regional state prosecutor
58. What rule is observed when generally, there can be no evidence of a writing, the contents of which is the subject matter of inquiry
- A. secondary evidence
  - B. parole evidence
  - C. corollary evidence
  - D. best evidence
59. What kind of executive clemency wipes away the guilt of the convicted person, subject to the three limitations to be executed by the President?
- A. Pardon
  - B. Amnesty
  - C. Reprieve
  - D. penalty

60. A person having knowledge of the plans to commit treason and fails to disclose such information to the governor, fiscal or mayor is guilty of what crime?
- A. Treason
  - B. Conspiracy to commit treason
  - C. Espionage
  - D. Misprision of Treason
61. What crime is committed when the offender, acting under a single criminal resolution, commits a series of acts in the same place at about the same penal provision?
- A. Composite
  - B. Compound
  - C. Continuing
  - D. complex
62. In what instance can alibi (the weakest defense) acquire commensurate strength in evidential value?
- A. when it changes the burden of proof
  - B. when evidence for the prosecution is strong
  - C. where no positive and proper identification has been satisfactorily made
  - D. when questions on whether or not accused committed the offense is clear
63. It is a forcible depredation on the high seas without lawful authority and done with animus furandi and in the spirit and intention of universal hostility
- A. Mutiny
  - B. Piracy
  - C. Espionage
  - D. Sedition
64. What is that rule where an offended party may intervene in the proceeding personally or through a counsel?
- A. Miranda Rule
  - B. rule of facilitation
  - C. rule of intervention
  - D. rule of reservation
65. Refers to resistance to a superior officer, or the raising of commotions and disturbance on board a ship against authority of the commander
- A. Mutiny
  - B. Piracy
  - C. Espionage
  - D. Sedition

66. What kind of motion may be availed of anytime before arraignment?
- A. motion to dismiss
  - B. motion for review
  - C. motion for reconsideration
  - D. motion to quash
67. Which among the following instances is an example of a qualifying circumstance to a crime of murder?
- A. Recidivism
  - B. Insanity
  - C. Treachery
  - D. Intoxication
68. What would be the nature of action for a person over nine years of age and under fifteen to incur criminal liability?
- A. act with discernment
  - B. act carelessly or negligently
  - C. show criminal intent
  - D. show malice
69. Who is a person in authority among the following:
- A. Policeman
  - B. MMDA enforcer
  - C. barangay captain
  - D. barangay tanod
70. What kind of aggravating circumstance is present when a person commits any of the crimes against person, employing such means, methods or forms in the execution thereof which tend specially to ensure its execution without risk to himself arising from the defense which the offended party might make?
- A. capital punishment
  - B. complex crime
  - C. continuous offense
  - D. civil interdiction
71. A is known for writing obscene material. One of his writings, entitled "Hayop", was stolen from his office and was published by someone. The authorities got hold of the obscene magazine. A is
- A. not liable at all
  - B. liable for obscene publication (as co-publisher)
  - C. liable for pornography
  - D. liable for the obscene publications (as author)

72. What should be done in cases of offenses against property where the name of the offended party is unknown?
- A. court must cause the true name to be inserted
  - B. what is pivotal is the name and description of the offender
  - C. the police must label the property in a way that will distinguish it from others
  - D. describe the property subject matter with such particularity as to properly identify, the particular offense charged

73. How should the plea to a complaint or information be made by the accused?
- A. personally, in open court and of the record
  - B. by the approval of the court and upon written request by the accused
  - C. through counsel in open court and on the record
  - D. personally by written motion

Situation 1 - A and B are neighbors. During a drinking spree, A punched B without any provocation. B's injury required medical attendance for a period of seven (7) days. Immediately thereafter SP01 T. Anga whose help was sought by B, took the statement of B and did not know what to do.

74. What crime was committed by A?
- A. slight physical injury
  - B. serious physical injuries
  - C. ill treatment
  - D. less serious physical injury
75. Considering the nature of the offense committed by A, SP01 T. Anga should:
- A. file the case directly with the court
  - B. instruct B to file the matter first before the barangay C
  - C. file the case before the prosecutor's office
  - D. file the case himself before the barangay court
76. Assuming that the result of the action of A was death, instead of mere physical injuries against B, SP01 T. Anga should, in his investigation and report concentrate and stress on:
- A. whether or not A was drunk at the time
  - B. the Barangay Court has no jurisdiction over the case
  - C. whether or not B was also drunk
  - D. None of the above

77. Assuming that A was drunk at the time that he committed the offense, his drunkenness would be considered as:
- A. mitigating circumstance
  - B. aggravating circumstance
  - C. exempting circumstance
  - D. alternative circumstance

Situation 2 - A and B who are brother-in-laws, are also mortal enemies. One time, A threatened to kill B. A has a common reputation of being a killer. One night in a lighted place, A suddenly stabbed B from behind. Before A could escape, B was able to identify him. As B lay wounded, SP01 Mahabagin responded and to whom B pointed to A as the one who attacked him. SP01 arrested B on the basis of such declaration.

78. Based on situation # 2, which of the following best describes the statement of A?
- A. Circumstantial
  - B. Corroborative
  - C. Hearsay
  - D. Direct
79. What crime was committed by A that night time of the stabbing?
- A. Parricide
  - B. Grave threats
  - C. Homicide
  - D. Murder
80. Assuming that B was dying at the time that he informed SP01 Mahabagin of the identity of his notorious assailant and believing that he was dying at the time, but he did not actually die, what basis could be used to establish the identify of A?
- A. Common reputation
  - B. res gestae
    - a. dying declaration
    - b. declaration against interest
81. In the foregoing case, B's statement identifying A as his assailant may not be considered a dying declaration because:
- A. B's death is indispensable
  - B. The declaration was not written
  - C. No mention was made that B's wound was fatal
  - D. B has a grudge against A

Situation 3 - During custodial investigation at the Central Police District in Quezon City, "A" was informed of his

constitutional right, to remain silent and to have competent and independent counsel. He decided to waive his right to counsel and proceed to make a statement admitting commission of a robbery.

82. A's statement is inadmissible in evidence against him because

- A. The right to remain silent and to counsel cannot be waived
- B. it was not made in the presence of the counsel
- C. The waiver was not made in writing and in the presence of the counsel
- D. It was not made in writing

83. Assuming that all conditions in the waiver were properly observed except the right to counsel which was waived because A could not afford the service of one, A's statement will be

- A. Admissible because A was informed of his right to counsel but he could not afford to hire one
- B. Inadmissible because A must be provided with counsel free of charge
- C. admissible because A did not insist on his right to counsel and he voluntarily waived it
- D. admissible in evidence against him because all the conditions were present in the waiver

84. Assuming that the public persecutor on the basis of the now written confession of A, who waived his right of counsel because he could not afford one, filed the information against him and the judge after trial, convicted A on the basis of his written confession. A would like to appeal his case to a higher court. The appeal should be filed -

- A. with 30 days from the time A's counsel de oficio who was absent of the time of the promulgation received a written copy of the judgment of conviction.
- B. within 30 days from the date the case was submitted for resolution
- C. within 15 days from the promulgation of judgment
- D. within 15 days from the date of pre-trial conference

85. Assuming that A's appeal was filed 30 days after his counsel de oficio learned of the judgment, the appeal should
- A. Not be given due course, because the judgment which were rendered after trial was obviously correct anyway
  - B. be given due course because it was filed within the reglamentary period
  - C. not be given due course because the confession was really inadmissible against A and the judgment of conviction must be reversed
  - D. None of these
86. The Judiciary Reorganization Act of 1980 (BP Blg 129) took effect on
- A. January 17, 1983
  - B. August 1, 1983
  - C. January 1, 1983
  - D. December 1, 1980
87. Criminal jurisdiction over the subject matter shall be determined by the
- A. law enforced at the time of the commission of the offense
  - B. law enforced at the time of trial
  - C. law enforced at the time of the institution/filing of the offense
  - D. law enforced at the time of the discovery of the offense
88. Criminal procedure is a
- A. substantive law
  - B. constitutional law
  - C. administrative law
  - D. procedural or remedial law
89. The stage of a judicial proceeding whereby the accused shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation against him, in compliance of the mandate of the consultation and the rules and in order to fix the identity of the accused is
- A. criminal investigation
  - B. pre-trial conference
  - C. preliminary investigation
  - D. arraignment and plea
90. Defined as the taking of a person into custody in order that he may be bound to answer for the commission of an offense
- A. None of these
  - B. Custody
  - C. Detention or imprisonment
  - D. Investigation



91. Under the law, the warrant of arrest shall remain valid unless
- A. after the lapse of ten days from its issuance
  - B. it is served or lifted
  - C. after the lapse of the period for the police to execute the same
  - D. after the lapse of the period for the police to make his report
92. The procedure which allows the affidavit or counter-affidavit of the parties or their witnesses to constitute as their direct oral testimony in the case, subject however to cross examination
- A. Revised Rule on Summary Procedure
  - B. Revised Rules on Criminal Procedure
  - C. Revised Rules on Evidence
  - D. Revised Penal Code
93. The right of an accused to bail is a matter of right in those cases -
- A. falling within the jurisdiction of the RTC before or after conviction, except capital offenses
  - B. falling within the jurisdiction of the MTC before or after conviction
  - C. falling within the jurisdiction of the RTC where the penalty for the offense does not exceed twenty years imprisonment
  - D. all of these
94. Preliminary investigation is required in those criminal cases where the penalty provided by law for the offense charged is
- A. over 6 years imprisonment regardless of the amount of fine
  - B. exceeding 6 years imprisonment irrespective of the amount of fine
  - C. at least 4 years, 2 months and 1 day of imprisonment irrespective of the amount of fine
  - D. not exceeding 6 years imprisonment irrespective of the amount of fine
95. Violation of City or municipal ordinance are within the
- A. concurrent jurisdiction of the RTC and MTC
  - B. exclusive original jurisdiction of the RTC
  - C. exclusive jurisdiction of the Family Court
  - D. exclusive original jurisdiction of the MTC
96. The process of adjudication of disputes in barangay level whereby the Punong Barangay or the Pangkat members shall

- endeavor to convince or encourage the parties to settle their dispute amicably.
- A. Arbitration
  - B. Confrontation
  - C. Compromise
  - D. Mediation/conciliation
97. The power or authority of a court to try, hear and decide a class of criminal case brought before it
- A. criminal jurisprudence
  - B. criminal jurisdiction
  - C. criminal procedure
  - D. criminal due process of law
98. If no criminal action has yet been instituted, a motion to quash a search warrant and/or suppress evidence obtained thereby by the police shall be filed in and resolved by the
- A. court which has jurisdiction over the place where the offense was committed
  - B. court that issued the search warrant
  - C. court where the suspects reside
  - D. court within the judicial region of the place where the crime was committed
99. The personnel of a court who shall take charge of the business of the court, supervises all the other staff of the court or the alter ego of the judge in all official businesses of the court in his absence.
- A. court interpreter
  - B. clerk of court
  - C. legal researcher
  - D. personal secretary of judge
100. The law providing the rights of person arrested, detained or under custodial investigation is
- A. RA No 7691
  - B. RA No 8493
  - C. RA No 7438
  - D. RA No 7659

- End of Set Two -

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**SET ONE**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The amount and nature of the demands of the police service are not the same on all three (3) shifts. It is therefore necessary to make available maximum manpower at the time the police service is of greatest demand. This is organization by:
  - A. Clientele
  - B. Purpose
  - C. Time
  - D. Process
2. The PNP has a program which ensures the deployment of policemen in busy and crime prone areas. This is called
  - A. patrol deployment program
  - B. roving patrol program
  - C. patrol and visibility program
  - D. police patrol program
3. All regional appointments of commissioned officers commence with the rank of:
  - A. Senior Police Officer I
  - B. Inspector
  - C. Police Officer III
  - D. Senior Inspector
4. In busy and thickly populated commercial streets like those in Divisoria, police patrol is very necessary. Since there are several types of patrol, which of the following will you recommend:
  - A. Horse patrol
  - B. Mobile patrol
  - C. Foot patrol
  - D. Helicopter patrol
5. It is the product resulting from the collection, evaluation, analysis, and interpretation of all available

information which concerns one or more aspects of criminal activity and which is immediately or potentially significant to police planning.

- A. Investigation
  - B. Information
  - C. Data
  - D. intelligence
6. These are work programs of line divisions which related to the nature and extent of the workload and the availability of resources.
- A. administrative plan
  - B. operational plan
  - C. strategic plan
  - D. tactical plan
7. It is the premier educational institution for the police, fire and jail personnel.
- A. Philippine Military Academy (PMA)
  - B. Development Academy of the Philippines
  - C. Philippine College of Criminology (PCCR)
  - D. Philippine Public Safety College (PPSC)
8. A crew which is assigned to a mobile car usually consist of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a driver and intelligence agent
  - B. a driver and traffic man
  - C. a driver and a recorder
  - D. a driver, recorder and supervisor
9. An industrial complex must establish its first line of physical defense. It must have
- A. the building itself
  - B. perimeter barriers
  - C. communication barriers
  - D. window barriers
10. All of the following are members of the People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB), EXCEPT:
- A. Three (3) members chosen by the Peace and Order Council from among the respected members of the community.
  - B. Any barangay Captain of the city/municipality concerned chosen by the association of the Barangay Captains.
  - C. Any member of the Sangguniang Panglungsod/Pambayan
  - D. A bar member chosen by the Integrated bar of the Philippines (IBP)

11. It is the circumspect inspection of a place to determine its suitability for a particular operational purpose.
- A. Inspection
  - B. Surveillance
  - C. Survey
  - D. Casing
12. In the civil service system, merit and fitness are the primary considerations in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. two-party system
  - B. evaluation system
  - C. promotional system
  - D. spoils system
13. Registration of a security agency must be done at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Securities and Exchange Commission
  - B. National Police Commission
  - C. Department of National Defense
  - D. PNP Criminal Investigation Group
14. Bicycle patrol has the combined advantage of \_\_\_\_\_ since they can be operated very quietly and without attracting attention.
- A. reduced speed and greater area covered.
  - B. Mobility and wide area coverage
  - C. Shorter travel time and faster response
  - D. Mobility and stealth
15. The budget is a \_\_\_\_\_ in terms of expenditure requirements.
- A. tactical plan
  - B. financial plan
  - C. work plan
  - D. control plan
16. The term used for the object of surveillance is a subject while the investigator conducting the surveillance is:
- A. rabbit
  - B. surveillant
  - C. traffic enforcement
  - D. patrol
17. It is a police function which serves as the backbone of the police service. In all types of police stations, there is

- a specific unit assigned to undertake this function in view of its importance.
- A. vice control
  - B. criminal investigation
  - C. traffic management
  - D. patrol
18. It is the weakest link in security chain.
- A. managers
  - B. Barriers
  - C. Personnel
  - D. inspections
19. Which of the following is considered as the most important factor in formulating an effective patrol strategy?
- A. training of station commander
  - B. adequacy of resources of the police station
  - C. rank of the patrol commander
  - D. salary rates of police personnel
20. Who among the following have summary disciplinary powers over errant police members?
- A. District Director
  - B. Provincial Director
  - C. Chief of Police
  - D. Chief, PNP
21. You are the Patrol Supervisor for the morning shift. You don't have enough men to cover all the patrol beats. Which of the following will you implement?
- A. assign roving mobile patrol with no foot patrol
  - B. assign mobile patrols only in strategic places
  - C. maintain your patrolmen at the station and just wait for calls for police assistance
  - D. assign foot patrol in congested and busy patrol beats but assign a roving mobile patrol to cover beats which are not covered by foot patrol
22. The father of organized military espionage was:
- A. Akbar
  - B. Alexander the Great
  - C. Genghis Khan
  - D. Frederick the Great
23. Which of the following is the most common reason why an informer can give information to the police?
- A. wants to be known to the policeman
  - B. monetary reward
  - C. as a good citizen
  - D. revenge

24. To improve delegation, the following must be done, EXCEPT:
- A. establish objectives and standards
  - B. count the number of supervisor
  - C. require completed work
  - D. define authority and responsibility
25. What administrative support unit conducts identification and evaluation of physical evidences related to crimes, with emphasis on their medical, chemical, biological and physical nature.
- A. Logistics Service
  - B. Crime Laboratory
  - C. Communication and Electronic service
  - D. Finance Center
26. Those who are charged with the actual fulfillment of the agency's mission are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. staff
  - B. supervision
  - C. management
  - D. line
27. When the subject identifies or obtains knowledge that the investigation is conducting surveillance on him, the latter is:
- A. cut out
  - B. sold out
  - C. burnt out
  - D. get out
28. Small alley like those in the squatters area of Tondo can be best penetrated by the police through:
- A. foot patrol
  - B. mobile patrol
  - C. highway patrol
  - D. helicopter patrol
29. Some of the instructions in foot surveillance are the following, EXCEPT
- A. stop quickly, look behind
  - B. drop paper, never mind what happens to the paper
  - C. window shop, watch reflection
  - D. retrace steps
30. On many occasions, the bulk of the most valuable information comes from:
- A. business world
  - B. newspaper clippings
  - C. an underworld informant
  - D. communications media

31. Highly qualified police applicants such as engineers, nurses and graduates of forensic sciences can enter the police service as officers through:
- A. regular promotion
  - B. commissionship
  - C. lateral entry
  - D. attrition
32. Police Inspector Juan Dela Cruz is the Chief of Police of a municipality. He wants his subordinates to be drawn closer to the people in the different barangays. He should adopt which of the following projects?
- A. COPS on the blocks
  - B. Oplan Bakal
  - C. Oplan Sandugo
  - D. Complan Pagbabago
33. What should be undertaken by a Security Officer before he can prepare a comprehensive security program for his industrial plan?
- A. security conference
  - B. security check
  - C. security survey
  - D. security education
34. This patrol method utilizes disguise, deception and lying in wait rather than upon high-visibility patrol techniques.
- A. low-visibility patrol
  - B. directed deterrent patrol
  - C. decoy patrol
  - D. high-visibility patrol
35. It enforces all traffic laws and regulations to ensure the safety of motorists and pedestrians and attain an orderly traffic.
- A. Civil Relations Unit
  - B. Traffic Operations Center
  - C. Traffic Management Command
  - D. Aviation Security Command
36. A method of collecting information wherein the investigator merely uses his different senses.
- A. observation
  - B. casing
  - C. research
  - D. interrogation



37. In stationary surveillance, the following must be observed, EXCEPT
- A. never meet subject face to face
  - B. avoid eye contact
  - C. recognize fellow agent
  - D. if burnt out, drop subject
38. Pedro is a thief who is eying at the handbag of Maria. PO1 Santos Reyes is standing a few meters from Maria. The thief's desire to steal is not diminished by the presence of the police officer but the \_\_\_\_\_ for successful theft is.
- A. ambition
  - B. feeling
  - C. intention
  - D. opportunity
39. Graduates of the Philippine National Police Academy (PNPA) are automatically appointed to the rank of:
- A. Senior Superintendent
  - B. Inspector
  - C. Senior Police Officer 1
  - D. Superintendent
40. 48.PNP in-service training programs are under the responsibility of the:
- A. PNP Directorate for Plans
  - B. PNP Directorate for Human Resource and Doctrine Development
  - C. PNP Directorate for Personnel and Records Management
  - D. PNP Directorate for Comptroller ship
41. One way of extending the power of police observation is to get information from persons within the vicinity. In the police work, this is called:
- A. data gathering
  - B. field inquiry
  - C. interrogation
  - D. interview
42. Dogs have an acute sense of \_\_\_\_\_ thus, their utilization in tracking down lost persons or illegal drugs.
- A. smell
  - B. hearing
  - C. eating
  - D. drinking

43. Intelligence on \_\_\_\_\_ makes heavy use of geographic information because law enforcement officials must know exact locations to interdict the flow of drugs.
- A. Logistics
  - B. Human Cargo Trafficking
  - C. Narcotics Trafficking
  - D. Economic resources
44. Which of the following is most ideally suited to evacuation and search-and-rescue duties?
- A. motorcycle
  - B. helicopter
  - C. patrol car
  - D. bicycle
45. A method of collection of information wherein the investigator tails or follows the person or vehicle.
- A. research
  - B. undercover operation
  - C. casing
  - D. surveillance
46. This is a person who does detective work for hire, reward or commission, other than members of the AFP, BJMP, provincial guards, PNP or any law enforcement agency of the government.
- A. Secret Agent
  - B. "Tiktik"
  - C. Private detective
  - D. Undercover
  - E. All of these
47. The uprightness in character, soundness of moral principles, honesty and freedom from moral delinquencies is referred to as
- A. integrity
  - B. loyalty
  - C. discretion
  - D. moral
  - E. all of these
48. Going east while foot patrolling and turning right after reaching the end of your beat and turning right after reaching the other end of the road and again turning right until you completed the cycle by reaching back to your origin of patrolling. What patrol pattern have you applied?
- A. clockwise
  - B. straightway
  - C. counter clockwise
  - D. free-wheeling
  - E. criss-cross

49. Which theory of patrol state that police visibility increases the opportunity to apprehend criminals by soothing them and letting them believe that their crimes will not be detected?
- A. low profile theory
  - B. high visibility
  - C. theory of omnipresence
  - D. team policing
50. Without air force capability, patrol operation that covers large park areas, grassy fields or wooded areas requires the use of
- A. bike patrol
  - B. horse patrol
  - C. marine patrol
  - D. helicopter patrol
51. Which of the following refers to the long range planning?
- A. Intermediate
  - B. Strategic
  - C. Medium
  - D. short
52. The operational plan which is designed to met everyday or year around needs is called
- A. meeting unusual needs
  - B. extra office
  - C. regular operating programs
  - D. special operating programs
53. Which of the following is the oldest type of patrol?
- A. horse
  - B. foot
  - C. canine
  - D. police
54. The act of expelling a squatter by the legal process is called:
- A. demolition
  - B. squadron
  - C. eviction
  - D. tear down
55. Which of the following is not a commissioned officer?
- A. Inspector
  - B. senior superintendent
  - C. asst. chief
  - D. chief superintendent
  - E. all of the above

56. Which of the following words has the same meaning as the word credibility?
- A. ability
  - B. capacity
  - C. believability
  - D. vulnerability
  - E. all of these
57. Which of the following best defines the word self-reliant?
- A. observation
  - B. crime prevention
  - C. called for service
  - D. criminal apprehension
58. All but one are the primarily line operation in police organization
- A. patrol
  - B. records
  - C. investigation
  - D. traffic
59. Criminals can hear the sound of the helicopter coming and so element of surprise is lost which is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of air patrol:
- A. advantages
  - B. features
  - C. disadvantages
  - D. importance
  - E. errors
68. What is the patrol used to locate prowlers, burglars hiding in large buildings or stores, and the control of unruly crowds and riots?
- A. foot
  - B. horse
  - C. bicycle
  - D. dog
69. Which of the following laws established the Police Organization under the DILG?
- A. R.A. 5487
  - B. R.A. 8551
  - C. R.A. 1174
  - D. R.A. 6975

70. Who is the most important officer in the police organization?
- A. general
  - B. investigator
  - C. patrol officer
  - D. traffic officer
  - E. The Chief of Police
71. Which of the following is the oldest warning device?
- A. trumpet
  - B. horn
  - C. radio
  - D. siren
72. What type of cover uses actual or true background?
- A. artificial
  - B. multiple cover
  - C. natural
  - D. cover within a cover
73. What is the principle of organization suggesting that communication should ordinarily go upward and downward through establish channels in the hierarchy?
- A. Chain of Command
  - B. Span of Control
  - C. Unity of Command
  - D. Delegation of Authority
74. What is the optional retirement for officers and new officers of the police service?
- A. 15 years
  - B. 25 years
  - C. 30 years
  - D. 20 years
  - E. 35 years
75. Governors and mayors, upon having been elected and having qualified as such, are automatically deputized as representatives of the
- A. NAPOLCOM
  - B. DND
  - C. PLEB
  - D. none of these
76. It is constitutionally and legally mandated to administer and control the Philippine National Police.
- A. DILG
  - B. DND
  - C. NAPOLCOM
  - D. DFA

77. It is the central receiving entity for any citizen's complaint against the members and officers of the PNP.
- A. DILG
  - B. NAPOLCOM
  - C. PLEB
  - D. IAS
  - E. Ombudsman
78. When we say that a commander is directly responsible for any act or omission of his subordinates in relation to the performance of their official duties, we are referring to:
- A. chain of command
  - B. delegation of responsibility
  - C. Command responsibility
  - D. span of control
  - E. responsible parenthood
79. A police strategy which aims to directly involve members of the community in the maintenance of peace and order by police officers.
- A. Integrated Police System
  - B. Comparative Police System
  - C. Police Visibility
  - D. Community Oriented Policing System(COPS)
80. No person in an organization can do all the tasks necessary for accomplishing group objective. Also, no one should exercise all the authority for making decisions. This refers to
- A. chain of command
  - B. command responsibility
  - C. unity of command
  - D. delegation of authority
  - E. span of control
81. Under RA 6975, a police officer is entitled to a longevity pay equivalent to how many percent (%) of his monthly basic salary for every five years of service, to be reckoned from the date of his original appointment in the police, fire, jail or other allied services?
- A. 2 percent
  - B. 5 percent
  - C. 10 percent
  - D. 15 percent
  - E. 20 percent

82. This term refers to the period when a police officer is actively engaged in the performance of his duty.
- A. off duty
  - B. off limits
  - C. on call
  - D. on duty
  - E. on the way
83. The act of temporarily denying an officer the privilege of performing his police duties in consequence of an offense and violation of rules and regulations.
- A. dismissal
  - B. restriction
  - C. suspension
  - D. reprimand
  - E. incarceration
84. The credential extended by the Civil Service Commission/National Police Commission for the purpose of conferring status for permanent appointment in the police service.
- A. police credibility
  - B. police visibility
  - C. Criminology Board Examination
  - D. police patrol examination
  - E. police eligibility
85. In the history of our police force, who was the first Director General of the Philippine National Police (PNP)?
- A. Gen. Cesar Nazareno
  - B. Gen. Raul Imperial
  - C. Gen. Umberto Rodriquez
  - D. Gen. Recaredo Sarmiento
86. The premier educational institution for the training, human resource development and continuing education of all the personnel of BJMP, BFP and PNP.
- A. PNPA
  - B. PCCR
  - C. PNTC
  - D. PPSC
87. Under the law, the city/municipal jail warden should have a rank of \_\_\_\_.
- A. Inspector
  - B. Chef Inspector
  - C. Senior Inspector
  - D. Superintendent

88. The required rank for the Chief of Jail Bureau.  
A. Chief Superintendent  
B. Director General  
C. Director  
D. Deputy Director General
89. It exercise supervision and control over the provincial jails.  
A. BJMP  
B. Bureau of Prisons  
C. Department of Justice  
D. Provincial Government
90. The required rank for the head of the Fire Bureau.  
A. Chief Superintendent  
B. Director General  
C. Director  
D. Deputy Director General
91. It exercise supervision and control over all city and municipal jails.  
A. BJMP  
B. Bureau of Prisons  
C. Department of Justice  
D. Local Government
92. The annual reservation percentage quota for women in the PNP recruitment is \_\_\_\_.  
A. 25%  
B. 5%  
C. 10%  
D. 20%
93. Which of the following administers and attends to cases involving crimes against chastity?  
A. CIDG  
B. DSWD  
C. Women's Desk  
D. Homicide Division
94. They are automatically deputized as NAPOLCOM representatives to exercise supervision and control over PNP units.  
A. Chief of Police  
B. Judges  
C. Local Government Executives  
D. Fiscals



95. They have the authority to recommend to the Provincial Director the transfer, reassignment of PNP members outside of their town residences.
- A. Regional Directors
  - B. Priests
  - C. Chiefs of Police
  - D. Mayors
96. The head of a local peace and order council is the \_\_\_\_.
- A. Judge
  - B. Chief of police
  - C. Mayor
  - D. Governor
97. The utilization of units or elements, of the PNP for the purpose of protection of lives and properties, enforcement of laws and maintenance of peace and order.
- A. Employment
  - B. Deployment
  - C. Assignment
  - D. Designation
98. The orderly and organized physical movement of elements or units of the PNP.
- A. Employment
  - B. Deployment
  - C. Assignment
  - D. Designation
99. One of the following exercises control and supervision over the PNP units during elections.
- A. NBI
  - B. Ombudsman
  - C. COMELEC
  - D. DILG
100. The number of eligible for which the Regional Director may recommend for Provincial Director to the governor is \_\_\_\_.
- A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 5
  - D. 4

- End of Set One -

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**First Day - 12:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m.**

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**SET TWO**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. A Chinese Philosopher who once said: "If you know your enemy and know yourself, you need not fear the result of a hundred battles".
  - A. Confucius
  - B. Chiang Kai Shek
  - C. Sun Tzu
  - D. Wong Mhan Fei Hong
2. Maybe defined as the product resulting from the collecting information concerning an actual and potential situation and condition relating to foreign activities and to foreign or enemy held areas.
  - A. Interrogation
  - B. Information
  - C. Intelligence
  - D. Investigation
3. It is defined as evaluative and interpreted information concerning organized crime and other major police problems.
  - A. Military Intelligence
  - B. Military Information
  - C. Police Intelligence
  - D. Police Investigation
4. It is the combination of two or more persons for the purpose of establishing terror or corruption in the city/community or section of, either a monopoly, of virtual monopoly or criminal activity in a field that provides a continuing financial profit.
  - A. Organized Crime
  - B. Criminal Syndicate
  - C. Criminal World
  - D. Mafia

5. The social organization of criminals, having its own social classes from the hobo to the moneyed gangsters or racketeers.
  - A. Criminal World
  - B. Mafia
  - C. Organized Crime
  - D. Criminal Syndicate
6. It is the stable business with violence applied and directed at unwelcome competitors.
  - A. Mafia
  - B. Criminal World
  - C. Criminal Syndicate
  - D. Organized Crime
7. A form of intelligence which concerns with the various types of confidential information that filter into the possession of the police, and the techniques employed in developing these lines of information.
  - A. Counter Intelligence
  - B. Departmental Intelligence
  - C. Undercover Intelligence
  - D. Strategic Intelligence
8. Which a Police Administrator must rely as one of the most indispensable tools of management; it is derived from organized information available in the police records division which concerned with the nature, size and distribution of the police problems of crime, vice and traffic?
  - A. Strategic Intelligence
  - B. Counter Intelligence
  - C. Departmental Intelligence
  - D. Undercover Intelligence
9. Intelligence which primarily long-range in nature with little or no immediate practical value.
  - A. Strategic Intelligence
  - B. Counter Intelligence
  - C. Departmental Intelligence
  - D. Undercover Intelligence
10. The type of intelligence activity that deals with the defending of the organization against its criminal enemies.
  - A. Counter Intelligence
  - B. Strategic Intelligence
  - C. Military Intelligence
  - D. None of these

11. It is the evaluated and interpreted information concerning an actual or possible enemy or theatre of operations, including weather and terrain, together with the conclusions drawn there from.
  - A. Line Intelligence
  - B. Strategic Intelligence
  - C. Military Intelligence
  - D. Covert Operation
12. The type of intelligence that is immediate in nature and necessary for more effective police planning.
  - A. Line Intelligence
  - B. Police Intelligence
  - C. Military Intelligence
  - D. Overt Operation
13. If the information or documents are procured openly without regard as to whether the subject of the investigation becomes knowledgeable of the purpose or purposes for which it is being regarded.
  - A. Overt Operation
  - B. Evaluation
  - C. Covert Operation
  - D. Interpretation
14. It is a critical appraisal of information as a basis for its subsequent interpretation, which includes determining the pertinence of information, the reliability of the source and agency through which the information was derived and its accuracy.
  - A. Interpretation
  - B. Tasks
  - C. Evaluation
  - D. Operations
15. Is the proper, economical and most productive use of personnel, resources and equipment employed and/or utilized in planning the collection of information, processing of information and disseminations of intelligence.
  - A. Cardinal Principle of Intelligence
  - B. Assets and Liability Intelligence
  - C. Economic Intelligence
  - D. Income and expenditure Intelligence

16. Refer to the uprightness in character, soundness of moral principles, honesty and freedom from moral delinquencies.
- A. Integrity
  - B. Loyalty
  - C. Discretion
  - D. Moral
17. Principles or standards of conduct of an individual, his ethical judgment in human relations and his respect to superiors.
- A. Character
  - B. Reputation
  - C. Moral
  - D. Integrity
18. Interim clearance will remain valid for a period of \_\_\_\_ from the date of issuance.
- A. 1 yr
  - B. 3 yrs
  - C. 2 yrs
  - D. 4 yrs
19. Maximum security measures applied to prevent possible decryption of encrypted data on radio communication.
- A. Transmission
  - B. Cryptographic security
  - C. Operation security
  - D. Computer security
20. Final security measures undertaken prior to the entry into a communication area.
- A. control of operations area
  - B. control of communications area
  - C. area access control
  - D. perimeter control
21. An encrypted message complete with heading of a message written in an intelligence text or language which conveys hidden meaning.
- A. Cryptogram
  - B. Cryptography
  - C. Codes
  - D. Ciphers
22. The removal of the security classification from the classified matter.
- A. Classify
  - B. Reclassify
  - C. Upgrading
  - D. Declassify

23. Security of the command is the responsibility of:
- A. Headquarters commandant
  - B. Members of the Base Platoon
  - C. Regional Director
  - D. Everybody
24. The authority and responsibility for the classification of classified matter rest exclusively with the:
- A. head of office
  - B. receiving unit
  - C. Regional Director
  - D. originating unit
25. Information and material, the unauthorized disclosure of which would cause exceptionally grave damage to the nation, politically, economically or militarily.
- A. Restricted
  - B. Confidential
  - C. Top Secret
  - D. Secret
26. Among the following, who has authority to classify Top Secret matters?
- A. Chief of Police
  - B. Regional Director
  - C. Sec of DND
  - D. Provincial Director
27. Investigation of the records and files of agencies in the area and residence of the individual being investigated.
- A. CBI
  - B. PBI
  - C. LAC
  - D. NAC
28. Applied methods of security for the purpose of superimposing camouflage radio transmission on communication network.
- A. transmission security
  - B. physical security
  - C. cryptographic security
  - D. operation security
29. Final measures undertaken prior to the entry into an operating room.
- A. Control of operations area
  - B. Area access control
  - C. perimeter control
  - D. control of communications area

30. It is a system in which individual letters of a message are represented.
- A. Ciphers
  - B. Cryptogram
  - C. Codes
  - D. Cryptography
31. This motivation regarding agent control applies to those whose main desire is for power.
- A. ideological belief
  - B. material gain
  - C. revenge
  - D. personal prestige
32. Consist of LAC supplemented by investigation of the records and files of national agencies.
- A. LAC
  - B. PBI
  - C. CBI
  - D. NAC
33. The following are operational security methods except for:
- A. cut-out device
  - B. communication
  - C. cover
  - D. proper operational planning
34. Maximum security measures undertaken to preserve secrecy of classified operations.
- A. transmission security
  - B. computer security
  - C. cryptographic security
  - D. operations security
35. Control measures undertaken to prevent entry of unauthorized persons inside the premises of communication facility.
- A. perimeter control
  - B. control of operations area
  - C. control of communications area
  - D. area access control
36. Among the following, who is not authorized to classify Top Secret matter?
- A. Secretary of National Defense
  - B. Chief, PNP
  - C. Chief of Staff, AFP
  - D. Chief of Police Station

37. Top Secret matter shall not be transmitted through:
- A. direct contact to officers concerned
  - B. thru DFA Diplomatic Pouch
  - C. official courier
  - D. mail
38. The barrier established to protect the surrounding of an installation.
- A. Animal
  - B. Human
  - C. Energy
  - D. Structural
39. In the security industry and in large areas, the standard height of a fence is
- A. 12 meters
  - B. 10 meters
  - C. 9 meters
  - D. 8 meters
40. The barrier that requires the employment of the guard and guard system is \_\_\_\_ barrier.
- A. Energy
  - B. Animal
  - C. Structural
  - D. Human
41. Which of the following composed the PNP under its creation on R.A 6975?
- A. member of the INP
  - B. members of the PC
  - C. jail guards
  - D. all of them
42. The largest organic unit with in large department is a \_\_\_\_.
- A. Bureau
  - B. Division
  - C. Section
  - D. Unit
43. What is the rank of the Chief Directorial Staff?
- A. Deputy Dir General
  - B. Police Director
  - C. Police Chief Superintendent
  - D. Police Senior Superintendent
44. Which is known as the Police Act of 1966 and created the office of the NAPOLCOM?
- A. R.A. 6975
  - B. R.A. 8551
  - C. P.D. 765
  - D. R.A. 4864



45. What is the kind of promotion granted to candidates who meet all the basic qualification for promotion?
- A. Special
  - B. Meritorious
  - C. Regular
  - D. Ordinary
46. The mandatory training course for SPO4 before they can be promoted to the rank of Police Inspector is the \_\_\_\_.
- A. Officers Basic Course
  - B. Officer's Advance Course
  - C. Officers Candidate Course
  - D. Senior Leadership Course
47. The nature of which the police officer is free from specific routine duty is called
- A. on duty
  - B. special duty
  - C. leave of absence
  - D. off duty
48. PNP promotions are subject to the confirmation of the:
- A. Civil Service Commission
  - B. NAPOLCOM
  - C. Commission on Appointment
  - D. President of the Philippines
49. How many deputies do the PNP has?
- A. One
  - B. Two
  - C. Three
  - D. Four
50. A fixed point or location to which an officer is assigned such as designated desk or office or spot is called
- A. Post
  - B. Route
  - C. Beat
  - D. Sector
51. MNSA or Master's in National Security in Administration is offered and administered by this institution.
- A. PPSC
  - B. NAPOLCOM
  - C. Department of Interior and Local Government
  - D. National Defense College

52. Describes the procedures and defines the duties of officers assigned to specific post or position.
- A. Department rule
  - B. Code of Ethical Standard
  - C. Duty Manual
  - D. Code of Conduct
53. The staff directorate in charge of providing the necessary supplies and materials to all PNP units is the
- A. Research Development Office
  - B. Logistics Office
  - C. Plans
  - D. Comptrollership
54. In the history of our police force, who was the first Chief of the Philippine Constabulary?
- A. Capt. Henry T. Allen
  - B. Col. Lamberto Javallera
  - C. Gen. Rafael Crame
  - D. Capt. Nicholas Piatt
55. Among the following. he is known as the father of Modern Policing System.
- A. William Norman
  - B. Sir Robert Peel
  - C. King Henry III
  - D. John Westminster
56. Japanese Military Police during the Japanese occupation in the Philippines were known as
- A. Kamikaze
  - B. Kempetai
  - C. Konichiwa
  - D. Okinana
  - E. Hara Kiri
57. How many years of satisfactory service must a PNP member renders before he can apply for optional retirement?
- A. 10 years
  - B. 20 years
  - C. 15 years
  - D. 25 years
58. Decision of the Chief, PNP in administrative cases where the penalty is dismissal, demotion and forced resignation may be appealed before the
- A. Regional Appellate Body
  - B. Office of the President
  - C. National Appellate Board
  - D. Chairman, NAPOLCOM

59. In the physical environment of the patrol division, the shift that receives most of the call of the public which are directly related to police function are made on the;
- A. Afternoon shift
  - B. midnight shift
  - C. day shift
  - D. A and C only
60. The statistical reports of patrol officers regarding the rate of crime, types of crime and places of crimes in each beat is very important in the implementation of the;
- A. preventive enforcement
  - B. selective enforcement
  - C. traffic enforcement
  - D. emergency call for service
61. A patrol activity that is directed towards the elimination of hazards in each respective beat is called
- A. patrol and observation
  - B. called for service
  - C. attending to complaints
  - D. none of the above
62. According to the father of modern policing system, the soundest of all criminological philosophies is
- A. prevention of crime
  - B. elimination of crime
  - C. control of crime
  - D. suppression of crime
63. Patrol hazard would include the following except
- A. Stress
  - B. Open manhole
  - C. suspicious persons
  - D. ordinances
64. In the history of patrol, the first recorded organized police that utilized dog patrol was the so called \_.
- A. Medjays
  - B. Vigiles
  - C. Ancient police
  - D. Jacobians
65. The Chief magistrate at bow street in London that organized the Bow Street Runners is
- A. King Charles II of London
  - B. Henry Fielding of London
  - C. King Richard of London
  - D. none of the above

66. The responsibility of police that involves peacekeeping on community service role or social services is referred to as
- A. crime prevention
  - B. prevention of crime
  - C. order maintenance
  - D. crime investigation
67. The effort of reduction of elimination of desire and opportunity to commit crime is known as
- A. order maintenance
  - B. law enforcement
  - C. prevention of crime
  - D. arrest of criminals
68. In the history of patrol US, the first daytime and paid police service was organized in
- A. New York
  - B. Boston
  - C. San Francisco
  - D. Philadelphia
69. The government agency that issue license for private and government security guard is \_\_\_\_
- A. the PNP SAGSD
  - B. Mayor's Office
  - C. Security and Exchange Commission (SEC)
  - D. the Local Police Office
70. Which of the following is not a function of a Private Detective?
- A. background investigation
  - B. locating missing persons
  - C. controlling traffic flow
  - D. surveillance work
71. It is a document issued by the chief PNP or his duly authorize representative recognizing a person to be qualified to perform his duties as security guard or detective?
- A. Certificate of incorporation
  - B. License to Operate
  - C. Warrant
  - D. None of these
72. Perimeter fence is what type of perimeter defense?
- A. first line
  - B. second line
  - C. third line
  - D. None of these

73. An additional overhang of barbed wires place on vertical perimeter fences is commonly called \_\_\_\_
- A. Hangover
  - B. guard control
  - C. tower guard
  - D. none of these
74. The attempt to determine whether there are parties with in the police candidate's family who might negatively influence performance of official duties can be best verified by conducting:
- A. Performance Evaluation
  - B. Character Investigation
  - C. Written Examination
  - D. Oral Interview
75. In cases of altered marital status in the police selection procedure, careful investigation on matters upon which such alteration should be conducted for purpose of
- A. Promotion
  - B. Appointment
  - C. Disqualification
  - D. Dismissal from Service
76. The aspect of police selection can not be accurately assessed by other steps in the selection process can be measured through the conduct of:
- A. Polygraph Examination
  - B. Neighborhood Check
  - C. Oral Interview
  - D. Psychological Screening
77. To prevent hiatus (break in continuity) in the discharge of official police function by authorizing a person to discharge the same pending the selection of another appointee, is the main reason of:
- A. Dismissal
  - B. Permanent Appointee
  - C. Temporary Appointment
  - D. Suspension
78. Verification of academic accomplishment, standardized exam and affiliation with organization of police applicants are information required in the:
- A. Written Examination Procedure
  - B. Character investigation procedures
  - C. Appointment Procedures
  - D. Eligibility Requirements

79. The following are information desired in verifying educational history of a police applicant, except:
- A. Courses Taken
  - B. Demonstrated Leadership
  - C. Debt, loans and savings
  - D. Anti - Social behaviors or Juvenile records.
80. The method by which testing procedures can be best insure job performance predictability is through a process known as:
- A. Test Validation
  - B. Job Performance
  - C. Job Analysis
  - D. Retesting
81. Physical and mental excellence is an essential quality for individuals who are to be employed as police officers and this can only be determined by administering rigid
- A. Oral examination
  - B. Character Investigation
  - C. Vicinity Check
  - D. Medical Examination
82. Physical Test is designed to furnish data, which will indicate the extent to which an applicant maybe able to perform required responsibilities. Applicants maybe required climbing over a fence of 5 feet and 6 inches high without the aid of another person. This physical test is called:
- A. Body Drag
  - B. Obstacle Clearance
  - C. Foot Pursuit
  - D. Body Pull Ups
83. Planning is a management function concerned with the following, except:
- A. visualizing future situations
  - B. making estimates concerning them
  - C. making money
  - D. identifying issues
84. Police administrators sometimes do not appreciate the importance of planning because
- A. of their pattern of career development
  - B. people do not admire them
  - C. influential politicians involved in planning
  - D. of positive view about planning

85. Police Planning is an integral element of good management and
- A. Business administration
  - B. good police decision-making
  - C. prediction
  - D. performance
86. According to Hudzik and Cordner, planning is
- A. Visioning
  - B. All of these
  - C. thinking what is right and doing what is best
  - D. thinking about the future and what we need to do now to achieve it
87. In SWOT analysis, "W" means:
- A. Vulnerabilities
  - B. Threats
  - C. Intelligence
  - D. Win
88. What is the principle which states that subordinate should be under the control of only one superior?
- A. Principle of Chain of Command
  - B. Principle of unity of command
  - C. Span of Control Principle
  - D. Principle of Objectivity
89. The right to exercise, decide and command by virtue of rank and position is called
- A. Command and Control
  - B. Authority
  - C. Order
  - D. All of these
90. Which among the following is not included in the 6 Master Plans of the PNP
- A. Sandigang-Milenyo
  - B. Sandugo
  - C. Banat
  - D. Pagpapala
91. It refers to the production of plans, which determine the schedule of special activity and addresses immediate need which are specific.
- A. Operational Plan
  - B. Strategic Plan
  - C. Synoptic Plan
  - D. Guideline

92. To properly achieve the administrative planning responsibility within in the unit, the commander shall develop unit plans relating to, except
- A. Policies or procedure
  - B. Tactics and operations
  - C. Extra-office activities
  - D. Interpersonal problems
93. SOP in police parlance means
- A. Standard Operation Procedure
  - B. Special Operating Procedure
  - C. Standard Operating procedure
  - D. Special Operation procedure
94. These are procedures intended to be used in all situations of all kinds shall be outlined as a guide to officers and men in the field.
- A. SOPs
  - B. HQ Procedures
  - C. Field Procedures
  - D. None of these
95. Strictly speaking, one of the following is not a police field operation
- A. Patrol
  - B. Investigation
  - C. Intelligence
  - D. Traffic Operations
96. SOP Man Hunt Bravo refers to
- A. Neutralization of wanted persons
  - B. Anti-illegal gambling
  - C. Anti-carnapping plan
  - D. None of the above
97. While covering his beat, PO1 Juan chased upon a pickpocket. What will be his first action?
- A. Arrest the pickpocket
  - B. Call for a criminal investigation
  - C. Bring the pickpocket to the police department
  - D. Just continue his beat
98. The police must endeavor to establish and impress upon the law abiding citizens and would be criminals alike that the police are always available to respond to any situation at a moment's notice and he will just around the corner at all times. What does this situation indicate?
- A. Police Omnipresence
  - B. Police Discretion
  - C. Police Control
  - D. Police Interaction



99. A person, thing or situation which possesses a high potential for criminal attack or for creating a clamor for police service is considered as
- A. Patrol Hazards
  - B. Patrol Effort
  - C. Police discretion
  - D. None of these
100. What is the new concept, police strategy which integrates the police and community interests into a working relationship so as to produce the desired organizational objectives of peacemaking?
- A. Preventive patrol
  - B. Community Relation
  - C. Team policing
  - D. Directed Patrol

**- End of Set Two -**

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**First Day - 03:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.**

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

**SET ONE**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

1. It is the authority of the President of the Philippines to suspend the execution of a penalty, reduce the sentence and extinguish criminal liability.
  - A. Parole
  - B. Executive clemency
  - C. Pardon
  - D. President's clemency
2. The B.J.M.P. is under the administration of the:
  - A. Executive Department
  - B. P.N.P.
  - C. D.I.L.G.
  - D. D.O.J
3. There are three (3) casework techniques applied by the parole officer, which is not included?
  - A. The trick and treat techniques
  - B. The executive techniques
  - C. The guidance, counseling and leadership techniques
  - D. The manipulative techniques
4. The basis of this old school of penology is the human free-will.
  - A. Penology School
  - B. Classical School
  - C. Neo-classical
  - D. Positivist
5. This helps the prisoner/detainee in the resolution of his problems
  - A. Meeting
  - B. Working
  - C. Recreation
  - D. Counselling

6. Takes charge of financial matters especially in programming, budgeting, accounting, and other activities related to financial services. It consolidates and prepares financial reports and related statements of subsistence outlays and disbursements in the operational of the jail.
  - A. Budget and finance branch
  - B. General services branch
  - C. Property and supply branch
  - D. Mess services branch
7. Operation conducted by the BJMP wherein a prisoner maybe checked at any time. His beddings, lockers and personal belongings may also be opened at anytime, in his presence, whenever possible. This practice is known as:
  - A. Check and balance
  - B. S.O.P.
  - C. Inventory
  - D. Operation Greyhound
8. Pardon cannot be extended to one of the following instances.
  - A. Murder
  - B. Brigandage
  - C. Rape
  - D. Impeachment
9. It refers to commission of another crime during service of sentence of penalty imposed for another previous offense.
  - A. Recidivism
  - B. Delinquency
  - C. Quasi-recidivism
  - D. City prisoner
10. A person who is detained for the violation of law or ordinance and has not been convicted is a -
  - A. Detention Prisoner
  - B. Provincial Prisoner
  - C. Municipal Prisoner
  - D. City Prisoner
11. The following are forms of executive clemency, EXCEPT
  - A. Commutation
  - B. Reform model
  - C. Amnesty
  - D. Pardon

12. It is that branch of the administration of Criminal Justice System charged with the responsibility for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of the convicted offender.
- A. conviction
  - B. corrections
  - C. penalty
  - D. punishment
13. Which of the following instances Pardon cannot be exercised?
- A. before conviction
  - B. before trial
  - C. after conviction
  - D. during service of sentence
14. This is a procedure which permits a jail prisoner to pursue his normal job during the week and return to the jail to serve his sentence during the weekend or non-working hours.
- A. Amnesty
  - B. good conduct time allowance
  - C. probation
  - D. delayed sentence
15. The following are the justifications of punishment, EXCEPT
- A. Retribution
  - B. Deterrence
  - C. Redress
  - D. Expiration or atonement
16. Pardon is exercised when the person is \_\_\_\_.
- A. already convicted
  - B. not yet convicted
  - C. about to be convicted
  - D. serve the sentence
17. The idea that punishment will be give the offender lesson by showing to others what would happen to them if they have committed the heinous crime.
- A. Protection
  - B. Deterrence
  - C. Lethal injection
  - D. Stoning
18. For a convicted offender, probation is a form of \_\_\_\_.
- A. Punishment
  - B. Treatment
  - C. Enjoyment
  - D. Encarceration
19. For amnesty to be granted, there should be \_\_\_\_.

- A. Recommendation from U.N.
  - B. Recommendation from C.H.R.
  - C. Application from C.H.R
  - D. Concurrence of the congress
20. The head of the Bureau of Corrections is the
- A. Director
  - B. Secretary of the DND
  - C. Chief of Executive
  - D. Prison Inspector
21. Which program plays a unique role in the moral and spiritual regeneration of the prisoner?
- A. None of these
  - B. Work programs
  - C. Education programs
  - D. Religious programs
22. It is a penalty wherein a convicted person shall not be permitted to enter the place designated in the sentence or within the radius therein specified, which shall not be more than 250 and not less than 25 kilometers from the place designated.
- A. Fine
  - B. None of these
  - C. P22.00/day
  - D. P19.00/day
23. Giving punishment to a person so to serve as an example to others is the theory of
- A. Self-defense
  - B. Social defense
  - C. Exemplary
  - D. Equality
24. The purpose of the decree on probation shall be to
- A. provide an opportunity for the reformation of a penitent offender
  - B. prevent the commission of offenses
  - C. promote the correction and rehabilitation of an offender by providing him with individualized treatment
  - D. All of these
25. In the Philippines, the most common problem of the National Prison is
- A. Excessive number of escapes
  - B. Overcrowding
  - C. Disagreement about their mess
  - D. Lack of adequate funding

26. A justification of penalty which states that nobody can assume the suffering for a crime committed by others.
- A. Justice
  - B. Personal
  - C. Legal
  - D. Certain
27. These are the factors considered in diversification, EXCEPT;
- A. Age of offenders
  - B. Mother of offender
  - C. Sex of offenders
  - D. Medical condition
28. This branch takes charge of the preparation of the daily menu, makes foodstuff purchases, prepares and cooks the food and serves it to the inmates. It maintains a record of daily purchases and consumption and submits a daily report to the Warden.
- A. General Services Branch
  - B. Mittimus Computing Branch
  - C. Budget and Finance
  - D. Mess services Branch
29. Under Article VII, Section 10 paragraph (B) of the Philippines Constitution, pardoning power is vested with the
- A. Department of Justice
  - B. Judiciary
  - C. Chief Executive
  - D. Legislative
30. The temporary stay of execution of sentence is called
- A. Reprieve
  - B. Pardon
  - C. Communication
  - D. Amnesty
31. Parole is a matter of \_\_\_\_.
- A. Privilege
  - B. Right
  - C. Grace
  - D. Requirement
32. This group consists of chronic troublemakers but not as dangerous as the super security prisoners. They are not allowed to work outside the institution.
- A. maximum security prisoners
  - B. super security prisoners
  - C. minimum security prisoners
  - D. medium security prisoners
33. Among the following, which has the authority to grant parole?

- A. President
  - B. Board of Pardons and Parole
  - C. Director of Prison
  - D. Court
34. A recipient of absolute pardon is \_\_\_\_\_ from civil liability imposed upon him by the sentence.
- A. partially exempted
  - B. exempted
  - C. conditionally exempted
  - D. not exempted
35. It is an act of clemency which changes a heavier sentence to a less serious one or a longer term to a shorter term.
- A. Amnesty
  - B. Commutation
  - C. Reprieve
  - D. none of these
36. \_\_\_\_ is an act of grace and the recipient is not entitled to it as a matter of right.
- A. Pardon
  - B. Parole
  - C. Probation
  - D. none of these
37. In probation system's philosophy and concept, it is stated that the individual has the ability to \_\_\_\_\_ and to modify his anti-social behavior with the right kind of help.
- A. challenge
  - B. none of these
  - C. change
  - D. aggravate his behavior
38. The Bureau of Corrections is under the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Department of Social Welfare and Development
  - B. Department of Justice
  - C. Department of the Interior and Local Government
  - D. Department of Health
39. A person who is sentenced to serve a prison term of over three (3) years is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Municipal prisoner
  - B. Detention prisoner
  - C. National or Insular prisoner
  - D. City prisoner
40. The Head of Bureau of Corrections is also the
- A. Chief of the Bureau of Corrections

- B. Director of the Bureau of Corrections
  - C. Superintendent of the Bureau of Corrections
  - D. Warden
41. What is the type of Jails under the Supervision of the BJMP?
- A. Provincial and sub-Provincial Jails
  - B. City and Municipal Jails
  - C. Lock up Jails
  - D. Insular Jails
42. Provincial Jails were first established in 1910 under the American Regime. At present, who supervises and controls the said jails?
- A. BJMP
  - B. Provincial Government
  - C. DOJ
  - D. Municipal or City Mayor
43. What is the primary purpose of imprisonment?
- A. Rehabilitation and Reformation
  - B. To stand trial
  - C. Punishment
  - D. Socialization
44. Which is a place of confinement for persons awaiting trial or court action and where the convicted offenders serve short sentences or penalty of imprisonment?
- A. Jail
  - B. Lock-up
  - C. Penitentiary
  - D. Detention Cells
45. Which is a warrant issued by the court bearing its seal and signature of the judge directing the jail or prison authorities to receive the convicted offender for service of sentence or detention?
- A. Mittimus
  - B. Detention Mittimus
  - C. Sentence Mittimus
  - D. Detention Warrant
46. The maintenance or care and protection accorded to people who by authority of law are temporarily incarcerated for violation of laws and also those who were sentenced by the court to serve judgment is called -
- A. custody
  - B. safe-keeping
  - C. classification
  - D. caring



47. Which of these refers to the assigning or grouping of offenders according to their sentence, gender, age, nationality, health, criminal record, etc.?
- A. None of these
  - B. Custody
  - C. Security
  - D. Safe-keeping
48. The institution for dangerous but not incorrigible prisoners in the Philippines is the
- A. NBP
  - B. Medium Security Institution
  - C. Maximum Security Institution
  - D. Minimum Security Institution
49. The act of grace from a sovereign power inherent in the state which exempts an individual from the punishment which the law imposes or prescribes for his crime, extended by the President thru the recommendation of the Board of Parole and Pardon is called
- A. Amnesty
  - B. Parole
  - C. Pardon
  - D. Probation
50. Under the prison service manual, the prescribed color of prison uniform for maximum security prison is -
- A. Orange
  - B. Brown
  - C. Stripe Orange
  - D. Blue
51. When an inmate is given a "shakedown" before admission, it means:
- A. He has taken the process of identification, record, fingerprint and photograph
  - B. He has been examined for contraband
  - C. His commitment paper are delivered to record clerk
  - D. All of these
52. An inmate maybe granted parole if he
- A. earned good conduct time allowance credit
  - B. serve minimum sentence
  - C. earned good behavior while serving prison term
  - D. all of these
53. Aside from protecting the public, imprisonment has for its latest objective, the

- A. reformation of offenders
  - B. deterrence
  - C. segregation of offender
  - D. confinement of Offenders
54. In the New Bilibid Prison, all medium security prisoners are confined at the
- A. NBP Main Prison
  - B. Camp Bukang Liwayway
  - C. Camp Sampaguita
  - D. Medium Security Prison
55. Under the prison rules, who is charged for the hearing of disciplinary cases in prison?
- A. Classification Board
  - B. Parole Board
  - C. Administrative Board
  - D. Disciplinary Board
56. The form of conditional release that is granted after a prisoner has served a portion of his sentence in a correctional
- A. Conditional pardon
  - B. Probation
  - C. Parole
  - D. Commutation
57. In jails or prisons, which of the following is a function of the Custodial Division?
- A. Supervision of prisoners
  - B. Escort of inmates or prisoners
  - C. Keeping of records
  - D. None of the above
58. The putting of offenders in prison for the purpose of protecting the public and at the same time rehabilitating them by requiring the latter to undergo institutional treatment program is referred to as:
- A. Imprisonment
  - B. Trial
  - C. Conviction
  - D. Detention
59. The Sablayan Penal Colony and Farm, a National Penitentiary in the Philippines under the BUCOR is located in \_\_\_\_.
- A. Palawan
  - B. Zamboanga
  - C. Davao
  - D. Occidental Mindoro

60. In Babylon, about 1990 BC, this is credited as the oldest code prescribing savage punishment but in fact \_\_\_\_ is nearly 100 years older.
- A. Hammurabic Code
  - B. Sumerian Code
  - C. Justinian Code
  - D. Code of Draco
61. The penalty imposed for offenders must be certain. This means that:
- A. The guilty one must be the one to be punished, no proxy.
  - B. No one must escape its effect
  - C. It must be equal for all persons
  - D. The consequence must be in accordance with law.
62. The following are the duties of the custodial force in prison, except:
- A. Censor offender's items
  - B. Escort inmates
  - C. Inspect security devices
  - D. Conduct disciplinary hearing
63. As a rule, when a jailbreak, escape or riot is in progress or has just been perpetuated in the jail, the officer at the control centers shall immediately:
- A. sound the alarm
  - B. locked prisoners in their respective cells
  - C. Notify the nearest police precinct
  - D. call the warden or the director
64. In case of mass jailbreak, all members of the custodial force shall immediately issued firearms and assigned to critical posts to:
- A. plug off the escape routes
  - B. to shoot the escapees
  - C. protect the other inmates
  - D. to give warning shots
65. Which of these is known as the Adult Probation Law, which grants probation to prisoner sentenced to term in prison of not more than six (6) years?
- A. PD 603
  - B. RA 698
  - C. PD 968
  - D. PD 869

66. The continuing relationship between probation officer and probationer is known as -
- A. Affiliation Guidance
  - B. Pre-sentenced Investigation
  - C. Supervision
  - D. Probation Guidance
67. Those who have been once on probation under the Probation Law:
- A. are qualified to apply for probation
  - B. are disqualified to apply for probation
  - C. may be granted for another probation
  - D. should be confined in prison
68. This pillar/component of our criminal justice system has been regarded the weakest pillar due to its failure to eliminate recidivism and habitual offenders.
- A. law enforcement
  - B. prosecution
  - C. court
  - D. correction
69. The traditional goal of penology is
- A. Retribution
  - B. Deterrence
  - C. Incapacitation
  - D. Rehabilitation
70. The attempt to prevent future crimes through fear of punishment.
- A. Retribution
  - B. Deterrence
  - C. Incapacitation
  - D. Rehabilitation
71. The task of changing an offender's attitude so that he or she may not commit another crime in the future.
- A. Retribution
  - B. Deterrence
  - C. Incapacitation
  - D. Rehabilitation
72. The idea that re-entry of an offender should be in the mainstream of society rather than the usual abrupt re-entry at the end of a prison sentence.
- A. Reintegration
  - B. Deterrence
  - C. Incapacitation
  - D. Rehabilitation

73. They were known as Bridewells, which started in 1553 and served as training schools for delinquent youths, provided housing and support for older and poorer persons, and detained vagrants.
- A. House of Corrections
  - B. Workhouses
  - C. Common jails
  - D. Penal colonies
74. It direct, supervise and control the administration and operation of all district, city and municipal jails to implement a better system of jail management nationwide
- A. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
  - B. Department of Justice
  - C. Bureau of Corrections
  - D. Parole and Probation Administration
75. It exercise supervision and control over provincial jails.
- A. BJMP
  - B. Bureau of Corrections
  - C. Provincial Government
  - D. Parole and Probation Administration
76. An agency under the Department of Justice that is charged with custody and rehabilitation of national offenders, that is, those sentenced to serve a term of imprisonment of more than three (3) years
- A. BJMP
  - B. Bureau of Corrections
  - C. Provincial Government
  - D. Parole and Probation Administration
77. The New Bilibid Prison, the Correctional Institution for Women (CIW), Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm, and Sablayan Prison and Penal Farm are all under this agency.
- A. BJMP
  - B. Bureau of Corrections
  - C. Provincial Government
  - D. Department of Justice
78. An attached agency of the Department of Justice which provides a less costly alternative to imprisonment of offenders who are likely to respond to individualized community based treatment programs.
- A. BJMP
  - B. Bureau of Corrections
  - C. Provincial Government
  - D. Parole and Probation Administration

79. Prisoners whose sentences are more than three years to capital punishment are considered
- A. municipal prisoners
  - B. provincial prisoners
  - C. city prisoners
  - D. insular prisoners
80. Prisoners whose sentences are from one day to six months are
- A. municipal prisoners
  - B. provincial prisoners
  - C. city prisoners
  - D. insular prisoners
81. A prison model which sought penitence (hence the term *penitentiaries*) through total individual isolation and silence.
- A. Pennsylvania Prison Model
  - B. Auburn Prison Model
  - C. Work Release
  - D. Halfway Houses
82. A prison model where incarcerated persons are allowed to work outside the institution that houses them.
- A. Pennsylvania Prison Model
  - B. Auburn Prison Model
  - C. Work Release
  - D. Halfway Houses
83. An alternative to incarceration granted after a convicted person served a part of his sentence and is allowed to complete a sentence at large, subject to restrictions and supervision.
- A. Probation
  - B. Work release
  - C. Parole
  - D. Halfway houses
84. An alternative to incarceration that allows convicted persons to remain at large and under varying degrees of restriction and supervision and certain conditions imposed by the granting court.
- A. Probation
  - B. Work release
  - C. Parole
  - D. Halfway houses

85. A correctional institution that has the authority to detain persons awaiting trial or adjudication or confine convicted offenders for a short period of time.
- A. Halfway houses
  - B. Penal colonies
  - C. Jails
  - D. All of these
86. A correctional institution that has the authority to detain convicted offenders for longer or extended period of time, including those who are waiting their death sentence.
- A. Halfway house
  - B. Farm house
  - C. Jail
  - D. Prison
87. The law creating the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) is
- A. RA 8551
  - B. RA 9165
  - C. RA 6975
  - D. RA 4890
88. Who among the following is a provincial prisoner?
- A. A prisoner serving a term below six (6) years
  - B. A prisoner serving a term of six (6) years and up
  - C. A prisoner serving a term of six (6) months and one (1) day to three (3) years
  - D. A prisoner serving a term of three (3) years and one (1) day up
89. This theory in criminology states that people are totally responsible for their behaviors and the stress is more on the effect of their felonious act than upon the criminal.
- A. Positivist Theory
  - B. Psychological Theory
  - C. Biological Theory
  - D. Classical Theory
90. Which of the following is an executive clemency that requires the concurrence of congress?
- A. Probation
  - B. Pardon
  - C. Amnesty
  - D. Parole
91. The Parole and Probation Administration administers the \_\_\_\_\_ Correctional Program.
- A. Institutional
  - B. Integrated
  - C. Community - based
  - D. Traditional

92. A minimum and maximum amount of time to be served in prison is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a corporal punishment  
B. a determinate sentence  
C. an indeterminate sentence  
D. a capital punishment
93. Pedro was required to provide financial remuneration for the losses incurred by the victim. What is the type of penalty described?  
A. Bond  
B. Retribution  
C. Restitution  
D. Renumeration
94. What kind of program employs prisoners in various product or good producing tasks?  
A. Agricultural  
B. Operational  
C. Industrial  
D. Administrative
95. What crimes apparently have no complaining victims such as gambling, prostitution and drunkenness?  
A. Complex Crime  
B. Organized crimes  
C. Blue Collar crimes  
D. Victimless crimes
96. Which agency performs the evaluation of prisoner's fitness and qualifications for the grant of pardon or parole?  
A. Punishment, confinement retribution, treatment  
B. Retribution, Deterrence, incapacitation, rehabilitation  
C. Deterrence, retribution, punishment treatment  
D. None of the above
97. Which of the following should a probationer avoid?  
A. Make periodic report  
B. Go and play in the gambling den  
C. Work regularly to support family  
D. Stay away from bad associates.
98. The Supreme Court automatically reviews the cases of criminals convicted and meted out the penalty of  
A. 12 years 6 months and one day  
B. Death  
C. Life imprisonment  
D. 6 years one month and one day



99. The \_\_\_\_\_ theory in crime causation focuses on the criminal disorders, chromosomes irregularity and abnormal brain activity.
- A. None of these
  - B. Age Reform
  - C. Age of Discernment
  - D. Age of Reason
100. What correctional institution houses accused persons awaiting trial?
- A. Rehabilitation center
  - B. Jail
  - C. Halfway house
  - D. Prison

**- End of Set One -**

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**First Day - 03:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.**

=====

**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION**

**SET TWO**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

1. Articles 1706 - 1727 of the revised Administrative Code as amended is known as
  - A. Correction Law
  - B. Jail Management Law
  - C. Prison Law
  - D. Parole and Probation Law
2. The mechanical device or contrivance, tools or implement used to hold back, keep in check or under control is the
  - A. Instrument of Restraint
  - B. Iron leg Lock
  - C. Handcuffs
  - D. Metallic chains
3. Who is tasked with the gathering and collecting of information and other data of every prisoner into a case study to determine the work assignment, the type supervision and degree of custody and restriction under which an offender must live in jail?
  - A. Classification Board
  - B. Board of Custody
  - C. Diagnostic Board
  - D. Treatment Board
4. The imprisonment a convicted offender may serve, at the rate of Php8.00 a day subject to certain rules, for failure to pay a fine and if ordered to do so by the judgment is referred to as
  - A. Subsidiary imprisonment
  - B. Secondary Imprisonment
  - C. Preventive Imprisonment
  - D. None of the above
5. The meaning of the word oblivion is
  - A. forgetting completely
  - B. class of persons
  - C. abolish
  - D. community based treatment

6. The process of determining the needs and requirements of prisoners for assigning them to programs according to their existing resources is called:
  - A. classification
  - B. quarantine
  - C. diversification
  - D. quality control
7. Public humiliation or public exhibition also mean:
  - A. public execution
  - B. social degradation
  - C. banishment
  - D. public trial
8. During the 16<sup>th</sup> up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a criminal may be sent away from a place carried out by prohibition to coming against a specified territory. This is an ancient form of punishment called:
  - A. Exile
  - B. Transportation
  - C. Banishment
  - D. Public trial
9. One of the following represents the earliest codification of the Roman law, which was incorporated into the Justinian Code.
  - A. Twelve Tables
  - B. Burgundian Code
  - C. Code of Draco
  - D. Hammurabic code
10. In the history of correction, thinkers during the reformatory movement were the major influences of today's correctional system. Alexander Mochanochie was the one who introduced the \_\_\_ of correction
  - A. Solitary system
  - B. Irish System
  - C. Marked System
  - D. Congregate system
11. What law renamed the Bureau of Prison to Bureau of Correction during the Aquino administration in the Philippines?
  - A. E.O 727
  - B. E.O 292
  - C. E.O 645
  - D. E.O 104

12. Retaliation is the earliest remedy for a wrong act to any one (in the primitive society). The concept follows that the victim's family or tribe against the family or tribe of the offender, hence "blood feuds" was accepted in the early primitive societies. Retaliation means:
- A. Personal Vengeance
  - B. Tooth for a tooth
  - C. Eye for an Eye
  - D. All of these
13. In 1936, the City of Manila exchanges its Muntinlupa property with the Bureau of Prisons originally intended as a site for boys' training school. Today, the old Bilibid Prison is now being used as the Manila City Jail, famous as the :
- A. " May Halique Estate"
  - B. "Tandang Sora State"
  - C. New Bilibid Jail
  - D. Muntinlupa Jail
14. The sheriff of Bedfordshire in 1773 who devoted his life and fortune to prison reform. After his findings on English Prisons, he recommended the following: single cells for sleeping, segregation of women, segregation of youth, provision of sanitation facilities, and abolition of fee system by which jailers obtained money from prisoners.
- A. John Howard
  - B. Robert Peel
  - C. William Penn
  - D. Manuel Montesimos
15. Mr. Cruz was convicted of the crime of murder. After 10 days from the promulgation of the sentence, he escaped from his place of confinement. He maybe
- A. liable for evasion of service of sentence
  - B. considered as an escaped prisoner
  - C. not liable for evasion of service of sentence
  - D. All of these
16. Ms. Bantog was convicted for the crime of infanticide. After serving her sentence she committed again the same crime. Ms Ines Bantog maybe considered as a
- A. recidivist
  - B. quasi-recidivist
  - C. habitual delinquent
  - D. mentally retarded person

17. Ramon, a basketball player, arrested Berto for some legal ground but he failed to file a complaint against the latter within the prescribed period of filing. What crime did Ramon committed?
- A. arbitrary detention
  - B. illegal Detention
  - C. illegal arrest
  - D. no crime committed
18. The Camp Sampaguita of the national Bilibid Prison houses
- A. Super Maximum Security Prisoners
  - B. Maximum Security Prisoners
  - C. Medium Security Prisoners
  - D. Minimum Security Prisoners
19. The only early Roman place of confinement which was built under the main sewer of Rome in 64 B.C.
- A. Bridewell Workhouse
  - B. Walnut Street Jail
  - C. Burgundian House
  - D. none of these
20. The punishment should be provided by the state whose sanction is violated, to afford the society or individual the opportunity of imposing upon the offender suitable punishment as might be enforced. Offenders should be punished because they deserve it. This is one justification of punishment called:
- A. Atonement
  - B. Incapacitation
  - C. Deterrence
  - D. Retribution
21. The purpose of commutation of sentence is to:
- A. do away with the miscarriage of justice
  - B. break the rigidity of the law
  - C. restore the political and civil rights of the accused
  - D. all of the above
22. One of the following is an admission procedure which involves the frisking of the prisoner.
- A. Identification
  - B. Searching
  - C. Briefing/Orientation
  - D. minimum security prisoners

23. If the warden is taken as the hostage, for all intents and purposes, he ceases to exercise authority and the next in command or the \_\_\_\_\_ officer present shall assume the command.
- A. Veteran
  - B. Assistant
  - C. Most senior
  - D. Custodian
24. Upon receipt of the probation officer investigation report, the court shall resolve the application for probation not later than-
- A. 60 days
  - B. 5 days
  - C. 15 days
  - D. 45 days
25. Who is the Father of Philippine Probation?
- A. Jose Lacson
  - B. Juan Ponce Enrile
  - C. Antonio Torres
  - D. None of these
26. What is the country, whose early schemes for humanizing the criminal justice under it's common law, originated probation.
- A. England
  - B. United States
  - C. Greece
  - D. France
27. Which of the following does not belong to the common law practices to which the emergence of probation is attributed?
- A. Recognizance
  - B. Reprieve
  - C. Benefit of the Clergy
  - D. Penance
28. Benefit of clergy, judicial reprieve, sanctuary, and abjuration offered offenders a degree of protection from the enactment of
- A. harsh sentences
  - B. soft sentences
  - C. criminal liabilities
  - D. code of Hammurabi

29. In the United States, particularly in Massachusetts, different practices were being developed. "Security for good behavior," also known as good aberrance, was much like modern bail.
- A. Penalizing
  - B. Good aberrance
  - C. Paying in cash
  - D. Collateral
30. Who among the following was the builder hospice of San Michelle, a reformatory for delinquent boys
- A. Montesquieu
  - B. Pope Clement XI
  - C. Samuel Romily
  - D. John Howard
31. The advocate of ultimate prison known as "the Panopticon" was
- A. Jeremy Bentham
  - B. Samuel Romily
  - C. Walter Crofton
  - D. John Howard
32. The founder of the Classical School of Criminology and published a short treatise "On Crimes and Punishments" which contains his reformatory ideas was
- A. Jeremy Bentham
  - B. Cesare Lombroso
  - C. Cesare Beccaria
  - D. Enrico Ferri
33. Diversification means
- A. Proper integration of prisoners
  - B. Proper classification of prisoners
  - C. Proper segregation of prisoners
  - D. Welfare of prisoners
34. Filipino female national prisoners are confined at the
- A. Mental hospital
  - B. CIW
  - C. Manila City Jail
  - D. Iwahig Penal Colony
35. An offender who surrenders from escaping because of calamity immediately 48 hours after the pronouncement of the passing away of calamity shall be granted
- A. 1/5 reduction of sentence
  - B. ½ reduction of sentence
  - C. 2/5 reduction of sentence
  - D. 2/6 reduction of sentence

36. What is the name of the prison institution situated in Zamboanga, named after Capt. Blanco of the Spanish Royal Army?
- A. Old Bilibid Prison
  - B. Sablayan Prsions and Penal Farm
  - C. San Ramon Prison & Penal Farm
  - D. Iwahig Penal
37. A branch or division of law which defines crimes, treat of their nature and provides for their punishment
- A. Remedial law
  - B. Criminal law
  - C. Civil law
  - D. Political law
38. One who investigates for the court a referral for probation or supervises a probationer or both
- A. police officer
  - B. probationer officer
  - C. intelligence officer
  - D. law enforcer
39. Post sentence investigation report must be submitted by the probation officer to the court within
- A. 20 days
  - B. 30 days
  - C. 60 days
  - D. 90 days
40. Parole in the Philippine is governed by the
- A. determinate sentence law
  - B. Indeterminate sentence law
  - C. Board of pardon and parole
  - D. Parole and probation administration
41. A detention jail in Philadelphia but it was converted into state prison and became the first American penitentiary.
- A. Auburn Prison
  - B. Walnut Street Jail
  - C. Pennsylvania Prison
  - D. Bride Well
42. The system of prison were the confinement of the prisoners in single cells at night and congregate work in stop during the day
- A. Pennsylvania prison
  - B. Auburn prison
  - C. Elmira reformatory
  - D. Alcatraz prison



43. Under the rules, the chairman of the classification board and disciplinary board for jails should be
- A. Warden
  - B. Assistant warden
  - C. Custodial officer
  - D. Security officer
44. A special group of prisoners composed of incorrigible, intractable and dangerous persons who are so difficult to manage inside prisons.
- A. Medium Security prisoners
  - B. Maximum security prisoners
  - C. Super maximum security prisoners
  - D. Minimum Security Prisoners
45. One of the following is considered as the corner stone in reformation in which includes all the life experiences which shape a persons attitudes and behaviors
- A. Recreational program
  - B. Religious program
  - C. Educational program
  - D. Work program
46. It involves supervision of prisoners to insure punctual and orderly movement from the dormitories, place of work, hospital and churches in accordance with the daily schedules
- A. Control
  - B. Custody
  - C. Discipline
  - D. Inspection
47. It is a special unit in prison where by newly arrived prisoners will be admitted for diagnostic examination, observation
- A. Reception and Diagnostic Center
  - B. Medium Security Compound
  - C. Maximum Security Compound
  - D. Minimum Security Compound
48. Under the jail rules, the following are authorized disciplinary measures imposable to inmate offender except
- A. Reprimand
  - B. Cancellation of visiting privilege
  - C. Cancellation of food allowance
  - D. Extra fatigue duty

49. The principle of an "eye for an eye" "tooth for a tooth" doctrine is common among ancient laws, specifically the
- A. Code of Draco
  - B. Hammurabic Code
  - C. Summerian Code
  - D. Code of Solomon
50. "Lex Tallionis" means
- A. Punishment
  - B. Law of retaliation
  - C. Retribution
  - D. Suffering
51. These were abandoned or unusable transport ships use to confine criminals during the early period of treating criminal offenders.
- A. Hulks
  - B. Gaols
  - C. Transportation
  - D. Galleys
52. He wrote his book "State of the Prisons" and he was also considered as the great prison reformer.
- A. John Howard
  - B. John Augustus
  - C. William Penn
  - D. Domets of France
53. The first house of correction in London England was the
- A. Bridewell Workhouse
  - B. Walnut Street Jail
  - C. Mamertine Prison
  - D. Panopticon
54. \_\_\_\_ - known as the "Rock" build in San Francisco Bay
- A. Walnut prison
  - B. Alcatraz prison
  - C. New York prison
  - D. Red Rock penitentiary
55. Anything that is contrary to prison or jail rules and regulations are considered
- A. Firearms
  - B. Contrabands
  - C. Greyhounds
  - D. Personal belongings

56. It is the suffering that is inflicted by the state for the transgression of a law for the purpose of controlling criminals.
- A. Prevention
  - B. Revenge
  - C. Penalty
  - D. All of the above
57. Parole and Probation Administration is under the direction of the
- A. Department of Finance
  - B. Department of Justice
  - C. Department of Interior and Local Government
  - D. Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
58. What is nature in hearing the violation of a probation?
- A. Formal
  - B. Summary
  - C. Due process
  - D. None of the above
59. Which is considered the forerunner of parole?
- A. Mark system
  - B. Solitary system
  - C. Benefits of a clergy
  - D. Congregate system
60. The following are considered as discretionary conditions of probation except
- A. Drinking intoxicated liquor to excess
  - B. Abstain from visiting house of ill repute
  - C. Meet his family responsibilities
  - D. Cooperate with the program of probation
61. The first convict in the Philippines, sentenced to death by means of Lethal injection was
- A. Baby Ama
  - B. Asiong Salonga
  - C. Leo Echagaray
  - D. Gregorio S. Mendoza
62. In the 13<sup>th</sup> C, a criminal could avoid \_\_\_\_\_ by claiming refugee in a church for a period of 40 days at the end of which time he has compelled to leave the realm by a road or path assigned to him.
- A. Penalty
  - B. punishment
  - C. trial
  - D. conviction

63. Long, low, narrow, single decked ships propelled by sails, usually rowed by criminals, a type of ship used for transportation of criminals in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. This referred to as the:
- A. Gaols
  - B. Galleys
  - C. Hulks
  - D. Stocks
64. The Classical School of penology maintains the "doctrine of psychological hedonism" or \_\_\_\_\_. That the individual calculates pleasures and pains in advance of action and regulates his conduct by the result of his calculations.
- A. denied individual responsibility
  - B. free will
  - C. pleasures and avoiding pain
  - D. natural phenomenon
65. History has shown that there are three main legal systems in the world, which have been extended to and adopted by all countries aside from those that produced them. Among the three, it was the \_\_\_\_\_ that has the most lasting and most pervading influence.
- A. Mohammedan Law
  - B. Anglo-American Law
  - C. Roman Law
  - D. Hammurabic Code
66. Hanging is for death penalty, maiming is for
- A. Social degradation
  - B. Exile
  - C. Physical torture
  - D. Slavery
67. Who is the Director of the English Prison who opened the Borstal Institution for young offenders? The Borstal Institution is considered as the best reform institution for young offenders today.
- A. Evelyn Brise
  - B. Manuel Montesimos
  - C. Zebulon Brockway
  - D. Walter Crofton
68. The \_\_\_\_\_ is considered forerunner of modern penology because it has all the elements in a modern system.
- A. Bridewell Workhouse
  - B. Elmira Reformatory
  - C. Walnut Street Jail
  - D. Borstal Institution for Boys

69. Capital punishment refers to:
- A. Life imprisonment
  - B. Death Penalty
  - C. Reclusion Perpetua
  - D. All of these
70. One of the following is not an administrative function exercised by the executive branch of the government.
- A. Probation
  - B. Pardon
  - C. Parole
  - D. Amnesty
71. Pardon granted by the Chief Executive
- A. extinguishes criminal liability of offender
  - B. does not extinguish civil liability of offender
  - C. must be given before the prosecution of the offense
  - D. all of the above
72. The enactment of Republic Act no. 6975 created the BJMP. It operates as a line bureau under the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). This statement is:
- A. partially true
  - B. partially false
  - C. true
  - D. false
73. The Jail Bureau shall be headed by a chief with a rank of Director General, and assisted by Deputy Chief with the Rank of Chief Superintendent. This statement is:
- A. partially true
  - B. partially false
  - C. true
  - D. false
74. The group having the responsibility of providing a system of sound custody, security and control of inmates and their movements and also responsible to enforce prison or jail discipline is the:
- A. Security group for jails
  - B. Escort Platoon
  - C. Control Center groups
  - D. Warden
75. A unit of the prison or a section of the RDC where the prisoner is given thorough physical examination including blood test, x-rays, vaccinations and immunity is the:
- A. Quarantine cell
  - B. NBP
  - C. Death row
  - D. Control Area

76. Imprisonment is not always advisable. Placing a person to custodial coercion is to place him in physical jeopardy, thus drastically narrowing his access to source of personal satisfaction and reducing his self-esteem. This principle is based on the \_\_\_\_ of community based treatment programs.
- A. Restorative aspect
  - B. Humanitarian aspect
  - C. Managerial aspect
  - D. Legal aspect
77. The case where the Supreme Court laid down the doctrine that the absolute pardon removes all that is left of the consequences of conviction, and that it is absolute in so far it restores the pardonee to full civil and political rights.
- A. Cristobal vs. Labrador
  - B. Fernandez vs. Aquino
  - C. People vs. Galit
  - D. None of these
78. The power of the chief Executive to grant pardon is limited to the following, except:
- A. Pardon can not be extended to cases of impeachment.
  - B. No pardon, parole or suspension of sentence for the violation of any election law may be granted without favorable recommendation of the Commission of Elections.
  - C. Pardon is exercised only after conviction
  - D. Pardon is administered by the court
79. In determining the fitness of a prisoner for release on conditional pardon, the following points shall be considered as guides, except:
- A. The political, organizational or religious affiliation of the prisoner should be disregarded.
  - B. Due regard should be given the attitude of the people in the community from which he was sentenced.
  - C. The background of the prisoner before he was committed to prison - social, economic.
  - D. Financial capacity of the prisoner.
80. Prisoners who are nearly to leave the institution, awaiting transfer, those in disciplinary status, and those who are chronically ill with mental disabilities are considered:
- A. unassignable prisoners to undergo prison programs
  - B. all of these
  - C. special group of offenders
  - D. minimum security prisoners

81. Parole is not claimed as a right but the Board of Parole grants it as a privilege to a qualified prisoner. This statement is:
- A. partially true
  - B. partially false
  - C. true
  - D. false
82. Every violation of jail/prison discipline shall be dealt with accordingly. In extreme cases, where the violation necessitate immediate action, the warden or the Officer of the Day may administer the necessary restraints and reports the action taken to the Disciplinary Board. The statement is:
- A. an SOP
  - B. an emergency plan
  - C. a general rule
  - D. not applicable to prisoners
83. Which of the following is a [maximum security prison](#) in [Ossining, New York, USA](#)? It is located approximately 30 miles (48 km) north of [New York City](#) on the banks of the [Hudson River](#) which the Auburn Prison system was applied.
- A. Alcatraz prison
  - B. Sing Sing Prison
  - C. Wulnut Street Jail
  - D. Silver Mine Farm
84. A \_\_\_\_, also called a 'block' or 'isolation cell', used to separate unruly, dangerous, or vulnerable prisoners from the general population, also sometimes used as punishment.
- A. Segregation Unit
  - B. Reception Unit
  - C. Quarantine Unit
  - D. Cell 45
85. What is the place in some prisons, or a section in prisons where criminals are placed awaiting execution?
- A. Execution room
  - B. Death row
  - C. Garotine
  - D. Galley room
86. The Auburn system is a penal method of the 19th century in which persons worked during the day in groups and were kept in solitary confinement at night, with enforced silence at all times. The Auburn system is also known as
- A. Albany system
  - B. Irish system
  - C. New York System

D. None of these

87. Bedford Hills Correctional Facility for Women is a prison in Bedford Hills, Westchester County, New York, USA. It is the largest women's prison in New York State and has hosted many infamous prisoners. It is the only women's maximum security prison in New York State. This statement is:
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. Partially true
  - D. Partially false
88. The Panopticon is a type of [prison](#) building designed by English philosopher [Jeremy Bentham](#) in 1785. The concept of the design was derived from the word meaning of "pan" and "opticon". "Opticon" means:
- A. to allow an observer to observe
  - B. with out the prisoner
  - C. avoid watching
  - D. To walk in military manner
89. Elmira Correctional Facility, known otherwise as \_\_\_\_, is a maximum security [prison](#) located in [New York](#) in the [USA](#). The prison is located in [Chemung County, New York](#) in the [City of Elmira](#).
- A. "the school"
  - B. "the hill"
  - C. "the rock"
  - D. "the dungeon"
90. Who among the following was given the title "father of Prison Reform" in the United States?
- A. Zebulon Brockway
  - B. Robert Peel
  - C. John Howard
  - D. Alexander Mocanochie
91. It is the idea that the [moral](#) worth of an action is solely determined by its contribution to overall [utility](#), that is, its contribution to happiness or pleasure as summed among all persons. It is thus a form of [consequentialism](#), meaning that the moral worth of an [action](#) is determined by its outcome—the ends justify the means.
- A. Hedonism
  - B. Positivism
  - C. Determinism
  - D. Penology



92. The concept of probation, from the Latin word "probatio" which means \_\_\_\_, has historical roots in the practice of judicial reprieve.
- A. walk with faith
  - B. live with integrity
  - C. testing period
  - D. out of prison
93. In the history of capital punishment, what do they call this frame, typically wooden, used for execution by hanging?
- A. Galley
  - B. Gallows
  - C. Hulk
  - D. Double blade
94. Lethal injection refers to the practice of injecting a person with a fatal dose of drugs for the explicit purpose of causing the death of the subject. The main application for this procedure is capital punishment. Which of the following drug is injected to stops the heart thus causing death by cardiac arrest?
- A. Sodium thiopental
  - B. Pancuronium
  - C. Potassium chloride
  - D. Bicarbonate
95. Execution by electrocution (referred to as the Electric Chair) is an execution method originating in the United States in which the person being put to death is strapped to a specially built wooden chair and electrocuted through electrodes placed on the body. In the Philippines, its first use was in :
- A. 1924
  - B. 1976
  - C. 1972
  - D. 1918
96. Who was the British prison administrator and reformer, and founder of the Borstal system?
- A. Zebulon Brockway
  - B. Alexander Mocanochie
  - C. Evelyn Ruggles Brise
  - D. Sir John Watson

97. Besides religious laws such as the Torah, important codifications of laws were developed in the ancient Roman Empire, with the compilations of the Lex Duodecim Tabularum. This law refers to
- A. the Corpus Juris Civilis
  - B. the Twelve Tables
  - C. the Hammurabic code
  - D. lex taliones
98. The first permanent system of codified laws could be found in [China](#), with the compilation of the
- A. Tang Code
  - B. Wong Code
  - C. Ting Code
  - D. Chang Code
99. Opponents of [capital punishment](#) claim that a prisoner's isolation and uncertainty over their fate constitute a form of [mental cruelty](#) and those especially long-time death row inmates are liable to become [mentally ill](#), if they are not already. This is referred to as the
- A. death row phenomenon
  - B. Cruelty syndrome
  - C. Execution syndrome
  - D. None of these
100. After individuals are found guilty of an offense and sentenced to execution, they will remain on death row while following an appeals procedure, if they so choose, and then until there is a convenient time for \_\_\_\_.
- A. Execution
  - B. Pardon
  - C. Parole
  - D. Amnesty

- End of Set Two -

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**Second Day - 8:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m.**

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**CRIMINALISTICS**

**SET ONE**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. There is freehand invitation and is considered as the most skilful class of forgery
  - A. simulated or copied forgery
  - B. simple forgery
  - C. traced forgery
  - D. carbon tracing
2. Condensed and compact set of authentic specimen which is adequate and proper, should contain a cross section of the material from known sources.
  - A. disguised document
  - B. questioned document
  - C. standard document
  - D. requested document
3. Specimens of hand writing or of typescript which is of known origin.
  - A. Letters
  - B. Samples
  - C. Exemplars
  - D. Documents
4. A document which is being questioned because of its origin, its contents or the circumstances or the stories of its production.
  - A. disputed document
  - B. standard document
  - C. requested document
  - D. questioned document
5. The art of beautiful writing is known as
  - A. Drafting
  - B. Calligraphy
  - C. Art appreciation
  - D. Gothic

6. Any written instrument by which a right or obligation is established.
  - A. Certificate
  - B. Subpoena
  - C. Warrant
  - D. Document
7. A type of fingerprint pattern in which the slope or downward flow of the innermost sufficient recurve is towards the thumb of radius bone of the hand of origin.
  - A. ulnar loop
  - B. tented arch
  - C. accidental whorl
  - D. radial loop
8. The forking or dividing of one line to two or more branches.
  - A. Ridge
  - B. Island
  - C. Delta
  - D. Bifurcation
9. The point on a ridge at or in front of and nearest the center of the divergence of the type lines.
  - A. Divergence
  - B. Island
  - C. Delta
  - D. Bifurcation
10. The following are considerations used for the identification of a loop except one:
  - A. Delta
  - B. Core
  - C. a sufficient recurve
  - D. a ridge count across a looping bridge
11. The process of recording fingerprint through the use of fingerprint ink.
  - A. Pathology
  - B. Fingerprinting
  - C. Dactyloscopy
  - D. Printing press
12. The fingerprint method of identification.
  - A. Pathology
  - B. Fingerprinting
  - C. Dactyloscopy
  - D. Printing press

13. Two lines that run parallel or nearly parallel, diverge and surround the pattern area.
- A. Ridges
  - B. Delta
  - C. Type line
  - D. Bifurcation
14. A part of the whorl or loop in which appear the cores, deltas and ridges.
- A. type line
  - B. bifurcation
  - C. pattern area
  - D. furrow
15. Fingerprints left on various surfaces at the crime scene which are not clearly visible.
- A. plane impressions
  - B. visible fingerprints
  - C. rolled impressions
  - D. latent fingerprints
16. The impressions left by the patterns of ridges and depressions on various surfaces.
- A. kiss marks
  - B. finger rolls
  - C. thumb marks
  - D. fingerprints
17. Which among the following is not considered as a basic fingerprint pattern?
- A. Arch
  - B. Accidental
  - C. Loop
  - D. Whorl
18. The minimum identical characteristics to justify the identity between two points.
- A. Eighteen
  - B. Fifteen
  - C. Twelve
  - D. Nine
19. A fingerprint pattern in which the ridges form a sequence of spirals around core axes.
- A. whorl
  - B. double loop
  - C. central pocket loop
  - D. accidental

20. A fingerprint pattern which one or more ridges enter on either side of the impression by a recurve, and terminate on the same side where the ridge has entered.
- A. Loop
  - B. radial loop
  - C. ulnar loop
  - D. tented arch
21. A person allowed who gives his/her opinion or conclusion on a given scientific evidence is considered
- A. interrogator
  - B. expert witness
  - C. prosecutor
  - D. judge
22. The application of scientific knowledge and techniques in the detection of crime and apprehension of criminals.
- A. Law Enforcement Administration
  - B. Forensic Administration
  - C. Criminal Psychology
  - D. Criminalistics
23. Lens that is characterized by a thicker center and thinner sides.
- A. concave lens
  - B. convex lens
  - C. negative lens
  - D. positive lens
24. The normal developing time of a paper or film.
- A. 30-60 minutes
  - B. 20-30 minutes
  - C. 5-10 minutes
  - D. 1- 2 minutes
25. This part of a camera is used to allow light to enter through the lens for a predetermined time interval.
- A. holder of sensitised material
  - B. view finder
  - C. shutter
  - D. view finder
26. A lens with a focal length of less than the diagonal of its negative material.
- A. telephoto lens
  - B. long lens
  - C. normal lens
  - D. wide angle lens

27. Chemical used as an accelerator in a developer solution.
- A. Potassium Bromide
  - B. Sodium Carbonate
  - C. Sodium Sulfite
  - D. Hydroquinone
28. A part of a camera used in focusing the light from the subject
- A. view finder
  - B. lens
  - C. shutter
  - D. light tight box
29. A component of the polygraph instrument which records the breathing of the subject.
- A. Cardiosphygmograph
  - B. Pneumograph
  - C. Galvanograph
  - D. Kymograph
30. A component of the polygraph instrument which records the blood pressure and the pulse rate of the subject.
- A. Cardiosphygmograph
  - B. Pneumograph
  - C. Galvanograph
  - D. Kymograph
31. A component of the polygraph instrument which is a motor that drives or pulls the chart paper under the recording pen simultaneously at the rate of 6 or 12 inches per minute.
- A. Cardiosphygmograph
  - B. Pneumograph
  - C. Galvanograph
  - D. Kymograph
32. The following are specific rules to be followed in the formulation of the questions in a polygraph test except one.
- A. Questions must be clear and phrased in a language the subject can easily understand.
  - B. Questions must be answerable by yes or no.
  - C. Questions must be as short as possible.
  - D. Questions must all be in the form of accusations
33. In " polygraph examination", the term " examination" means a detection of

- A. Forgery
  - B. Emotion
  - C. the mind
  - D. deception
34. It refers to an emotional response to a specific danger, which appears to go beyond a person's defensive power.
- A. Fear
  - B. Stimuli
  - C. Response
  - D. Reaction
35. The primary purpose of pre-test interview.
- A. Prepare subject for polygraph test
  - B. Obtain confession
  - C. Make the subject calm
  - D. Explain the polygraph test procedures
36. The deviation from normal tracing of the subject in the relevant question.
- A. positive response
  - B. specific response
  - C. normal response
  - D. reaction
37. The study of the effect of the impact of a projectile on the target.
- A. Terminal Ballistics
  - B. Internal Ballistics
  - C. External Ballistics
  - D. Forensic Ballistics
38. The unstable rotating motion of the bullet is called
- A. Trajectory
  - B. Yaw
  - C. Velocity
  - D. Gyroscopic action
39. The part of the mechanism of a firearm that withdraws the shell or cartridge from the chamber.
- A. Extractor
  - B. Ejector
  - C. Striker
  - D. Trigger
40. The pattern or curved path of the bullet in flight.
- A. Yaw
  - B. Range
  - C. Velocity
  - D. Trajectory



41. This refers to the deflection of the bullet from its normal path after striking a resistant surface.
- A. Misfire
  - B. Mushroom
  - C. Ricochet
  - D. Key hole shot
42. A type of primer with two vents or flash holes.
- A. Bordan primer
  - B. Berdan Primer
  - C. Baterry Primer
  - D. Boxer Primer
43. This refers to the helical grooves cut in the interior surface of the bore.
- A. swaging
  - B. ogive
  - C. rifling
  - D. breaching
44. It refers to the unstable rotating motion of the bullet.
- A. Trajectory
  - B. Yaw
  - C. Velocity
  - D. Gyroscopic action
45. It is the measurement of the bore diameter from land to land.
- A. Calibre
  - B. Mean diameter
  - C. Gauge
  - D. Rifling
46. He is known as the Father of Ballistics.
- A. Hans Gross
  - B. Charles Waite
  - C. Albert Osborne
  - D. Calvin Goddard
47. A document in which some issues have been raised or is under scrutiny.
- A. Void Document
  - B. Illegal Document
  - C. Forged Document
  - D. Questioned Document
48. The following are characteristics of      forgery      except one:
- A. Presence of Natural Variation

- B. Multiple Pen Lifts
  - C. Show bad quality of ink lines
  - D. Patchwork Appearance
49. Standards which are prepared upon the request of the investigator and for the purpose of comparison with the questioned document.
- A. relative standards
  - B. collected standards
  - C. extended standards
  - D. requested standards
50. Any stroke which goes back over another writing stroke.
- A. natural variation
  - B. rhythm
  - C. retracing
  - D. shading
51. The name of a person written by him/her in a document as a sign of acknowledgement.
- A. Opinion
  - B. Document
  - C. Signature
  - D. Handwriting
52. A kind of document which is executed by a private person without the intervention of a notary public, or of competent public official, by which some disposition of agreement is proved.
- A. commercial document
  - B. official document
  - C. public document
  - D. private document
53. An instrument that can be legally used in comparison with a questioned document, its origin is known and can be proven.
- A. simulated document
  - B. forged document
  - C. standard document
  - D. compared document
54. The process of making out what is illegible or what has been effaced.
- A. Comparison
  - B. Collation
  - C. Obliteration
  - D. Decipherment
55. A document which contains some changes either as an addition or deletion.
- A. inserted document

- B. altered document
  - C. disputed document
  - D. obliterated document
56. A kind of erasure by using a rubber eraser, sharp knife, razor blade or picking instrument.
- A. mechanical erasure
  - B. electronic erasure
  - C. magnetic erasure
  - D. chemical erasure
57. It is the periodic increase in pressure, characterized by widening of the ink stroke.
- A. Shading
  - B. pen lift
  - C. pen emphasis
  - D. pen pressure
58. A kind of document executed by a person in authority and by private parties but notarised by competent officials.
- A. private document
  - B. commercial document
  - C. public document
  - D. official document
59. The detection and identification of poisons.
- A. Bacteriology
  - B. Posology
  - C. Toxicology
  - D. Chemistry
60. The specimen that is preferably used in the determination of abused drugs in the body.
- A. blood
  - B. saliva
  - C. body fluid
  - D. urine
61. A forensic chemist is tasked to examine the chemical nature and composition of the following except one:
- A. Fingerprint
  - B. Explosives
  - C. Blood
  - D. Body fluids
62. Who qualifies a forensic chemist as expert?
- A. defense lawyer
  - B. judge

- C. prosecutor
  - D. the chemist himself/herself
63. Methamphetamine hydrochloride is commonly known as
- A. Coke
  - B. LSD
  - C. Heroin
  - D. "shabu"
64. An area surrounding the place where the crime occurred.
- A. crime scene
  - B. police line
  - C. area of operation
  - D. area of responsibility
65. The body of the crime.
- A. Evidence
  - B. body of the victim
  - C. criminology
  - D. corpus delicti
66. One of the following is a derivative of the opium poppy.
- A. Demerol
  - B. Caffeine
  - C. Morphine
  - D. nicotine
67. Number restoration is necessary in determining whether there is tampering of serial number in
- A. Typewriter
  - B. Firearm
  - C. Prisoners
  - D. Bank notes
68. In forensic examination, a tip of the hair is examined to determine if it was
- A. Bend
  - B. Folded
  - C. Stretched
  - D. Cut
69. All of the following are accurate tests for the presence of alcohol in the human body except one:
- A. Saliva test
  - B. Harger Breath Test
  - C. Fecal test
  - D. Blood test
70. The application of chemical principles and processes in the examination of evidence.
- A. Forensic Medicine

- B. Forensic Evidence
  - C. Criminalistics
  - D. Forensic Chemistry
71. Volatile poisons may be isolated by means of this process.
- A. Dialysis
  - B. Dilution
  - C. Distillation
  - D. Extraction
72. The process in reproducing physical evidence by plaster moulds.
- A. Casting
  - B. Cementing
  - C. Moulage
  - D. Sticking
73. The test used to determine the presence of semen particularly in stained clothing.
- A. Florence Test
  - B. Barberio's Test
  - C. Microscopic Test
  - D. Ultra-Violet Test
74. The test used to determine the presence of blood in stained material.
- A. Florence Test
  - B. Barberio's Test
  - C. Takayama Test
  - D. Phenolphthalein Test
75. It is the major component of a glass.
- A. Lime
  - B. Soda
  - C. Silica
  - D. Gel
76. Poisons which produce stupor and less feeling.
- A. Narcotics
  - B. Irritants
  - C. Depressants
  - D. Stimulants
77. A supercooled liquid which possess high viscosity and rigidity.
- A. dry ice
  - B. cartridge case
  - C. gel
  - D. glass
78. The study and identification of body fluids.
- A. Pharmacology
  - B. Serology

- C. Posology
  - D. Immunology
79. The test to determine whether blood is of human origin or not.
- A. Blood typing
  - B. Precipitin Test
  - C. Confirmatory Test
  - D. Preliminary Test
80. The circulating tissue of the body.
- A. Blood
  - B. Cells
  - C. Muscles
  - D. Liver
81. The complete, continuous, persistent cessation of respiration, circulation and almost all brain function of an organism.
- A. Apparent death
  - B. Molecular death
  - C. Cellular Death
  - D. Somatic death
82. The approximate time for the completion of one case for DNA Testing.
- A. minimum of eight weeks
  - B. minimum of six weeks
  - C. minimum of four weeks
  - D. minimum of two weeks
83. DNA stands for
- A. Deonatural Acid
  - B. Deoxyribonucleic Acid
  - C. Denaturalized Acid
  - D. Deoxy Nucleic Acid
84. The Geneticist from Great Britain who pioneered DNE testing and fingerprinting.
- A. Alec Jeffries
  - B. Lowell C. Van Berkom
  - C. William Reynolds
  - D. Henry Van Dyke
85. The cause of death of a person who immediately died because of lack of oxygen for around 3 to five minutes.
- A. Stroke
  - B. Asphyxia

- C. Stupor
  - D. Exhaustion
86. The most serious burn involving skin, nerves, muscles and bones, causing death due to loss of fluids and electrolytes in the body and massive infection.
- A. First Degree Burn
  - B. Second Degree Burn
  - C. Third Degree Burn
  - D. Sunburn
87. A discoloration of the body after death when the blood tends to pool in the blood vessels of the most dependent portions of the body and starts 20 to 30 minutes after death and is completed by 12 hours.
- A. livor mortis
  - B. primary flaccidity
  - C. maceration
  - D. rigor mortis
88. A wound which if inflicted in the body so serious that it will endanger one's life.
- A. mortal wound
  - B. trauma
  - C. coup injury
  - D. superficial wound
89. A wound produced by a blunt instrument such as club and stone.
- A. incised wound
  - B. hack wound
  - C. lacerated wound
  - D. punctured wound
90. A displacement of the articular surface of the bone without external wounds.
- A. Hematoma
  - B. Fracture
  - C. Sprain
  - D. Dislocation
91. A condition of exposure to cold temperature of certain parts of the body which produces mechanical disruption of cell structure characterized by cold stiffening and diminished body.
- A. immersion foot

- B. trench foot
  - C. frostbite
  - D. gangrene
92. A condition of women who have had one or more sexual experience but not had conceived a child.
- A. virgo-intacts
  - B. demi-virginity
  - C. moral virginity
  - D. physical virginity
93. Fixed discoloration of the blood clothed inside the blood vessels or has diffused to different parts of the body.
- A. hypostatic lividity
  - B. diffusion lividity
  - C. hyper lividity
  - D. rigor mortis
94. Things used by a person in the commission of a crime, or objects left in a crime scene which are the subjects of criminalistics.
- A. testimonial evidence
  - B. hearsay evidence
  - C. circumstantial evidence
  - D. physical evidence
95. The science dealing with the motion of a projectile and the conditions governing that motion.
- A. Ballistics
  - B. Forensic Ballistics
  - C. Terminal Ballistics
  - D. External Ballistics
96. The application of medical knowledge in the solution of crimes.
- A. Forensic Science
  - B. Forensic Chemistry
  - C. Forensic Ballistics
  - D. Forensic Medicine
97. The science or art of obtaining images in scientific materials by the action of electro magnetic radiation rays.
- A. Polygraphy
  - B. Dactyloscopy
  - C. Photography
  - D. Chemistry
98. Instrument used in the measurement of temperature.
- A. Endometer
  - B. Barometer
  - C. Thermometer
  - D. ananometer



99. The scientific detection of deception.
- A. Polygraphy
  - B. Dactyloscopy
  - C. Toxycology
  - D. Chemistry
100. The test conducted to determine the presence of gunpowder residue in the hands of a suspect.
- A. diphenylamine test
  - B. ultra violet test
  - C. paraffin test
  - D. Simon's Test

- End of Set One -

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**Second Day - 8:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m.**

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**

**CRIMINALISTICS****SET TWO**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The following are types of medical evidence, except:
  - A. Photographic evidence
  - B. Experimental evidence
  - C. Testimonial evidence
  - D. Autoptic evidence
2. The art of identification by comparison of fingerprint is called:
  - A. Dactylography
  - B. All of the these
  - C. Dactyloscopy
  - D. Palmistry
3. Some scientific methods of identification are the following, except:
  - A. Fingerprinting
  - B. Handwriting
  - C. Dental identification
  - D. Identification by close friends and relatives
4. The greater the number of points of similarities and dissimilarities of two persons compared, the greater the probability for the conclusion to be correct is found in the
  - A. Law of Municipality of Evidence in Identification
  - B. All of the these
  - C. Identification by Comparison and Exclusion
  - D. Law of Super Imposition
5. In the strict sense of the word, Forensic Medicine means
  - A. application of medicine to legal cases
  - B. application of medical science to elucidate legal problems
  - C. knowledge of law in relation to practice of medicine
  - D. none of the above
  - E. all of the above
6. The different test to determine peripheral circulation are the following, except
  - A. Magnus test
  - B. Diaphanous test

- C. I card's test
  - D. Winslow's test
7. The following officials of the Philippine Government are authorized to conduct death investigation, except -
- A. Public Prosecutor
  - B. Judges of the regional trial court
  - C. Director PNP
  - D. SOCO team
8. The following statements are important in death determination. Which is not valid?
- A. Civil personality of a natural person is extinguished by death
  - B. Civil property of a person is transmitted to the heirs, if not, to the government
  - C. The death of the partner is one of the causes of dissolution of partnership agreement
  - D. The criminal liability of a person is extinguished by death
9. The following are kinds of death, which one is not?
- A. Somatic or Clinical Death
  - B. State of Suspended Animation
  - C. Cellular or Molecular Death
  - D. Regulated Death
10. Of the following kinds of death, which one is relevant to Organ Transportation?
- A. Somatic or clinical Death
  - B. State of Suspended Animation
  - C. Molecular Death
  - D. Cellular Death
11. To find out the truth is an essential requirement for the administration of Justice. Which of the following is the commonly used method of deception detection?
- A. Lie detection method
  - B. Hypnotism
  - C. Use of drugs
  - D. Confession
12. In molecular or cellular death, death of individual cells is with in
- A. 3-6 minutes
  - B. 3-6 hours

- C. 20-30 minutes
  - D. 20-30 hours
13. Post-mortem lividity has the following mechanisms:
- A. Hypostatic pressure
  - B. Diffusion
  - C. Gravitational pressure
  - D. All of the above
14. Hanging is asphyxia due to the constriction of the neck as a result of suspension in which the weight of the body pulls upon the ligature. What differentiates it from strangulation by a ligature therefore is:
- A. The factor of suspension
  - B. Hanging raises a presumption of suicide
  - C. Strangulation is usually homicidal
  - D. All of the above
  - E. None of the above
15. Distinctions between ante-mortem from post-mortem clot are the following. Which one is not valid?
- A. Ante-mortem clot is firm in consistency
  - B. Clot is homogenous in construction so it cannot be stripped into layers
  - C. Clot with varied colors
  - D. Surface of the blood vessels are raw after the clots are removed
16. Post-mortem lividity maybe due to any of the following, except:
- A. Hypostasis
  - B. Autolysis
  - C. Diffusion
  - D. Suggillation
17. Comprehensive study of dead body, performed by a trained Physician, to determine the cause of death:
- A. Autopsy
  - B. Biophsis
  - C. Dissection
  - D. Physicians
18. Articles and materials found in the crime scene:
- A. Physical evidence
  - B. Associative evidence
  - C. Evidence
  - D. Tracing evidence
19. Circumscribed extravation of blood or subcutaneous tissue or underneath the mucous membrane.
- A. Contusion
  - B. Petechia

- C. Abrasion
  - D. All of them
20. Among the following, which has the greatest value in scientific examination/identification?
- A. Dental examination
  - B. Fingerprinting
  - C. Photography
  - D. Pictures Parle
21. One is a condition that can approximate the time of death.
- A. Cadaver
  - B. Magnus test
  - C. Rigor mortis
  - D. None of these
22. The means sanctioned by the law, of ascertaining the judicial power/proceeding, the truth respecting the matter of fact.
- A. Polygraph
  - B. Evidence
  - C. Lie detector
  - D. All of these
23. Determination of individuality of a person or thing:
- A. Description
  - B. Perception
  - C. Identification
  - D. All of these
24. Types of fingerprint patters, except:
- A. Arches
  - B. Ordinary
  - C. Loop
  - D. Whorl
25. It is any unusual pattern of sexual behavior including habitual, preference and completing need for sexual gratification by any means except sexual intercourse which results to bodily excitement
- A. Virginity
  - B. Sexual intercourse
  - C. Prostitution
  - D. Sexual deviation
26. An open wound produced by a sharp-pointed instrument and is characterized by a small opening of the wound.
- A. Gunshot wound
  - B. Stab wound
  - C. Shrapnel wound

- D. Punctured wound
27. A physical injury wherein the offended victim is incapacitated for work or requires medical assistance for 10 days or more but not more than 30 days.
- A. Slight physical injury
  - B. Mutilation
  - C. Serious physical injury
  - D. less serious physical injury
28. It is the type of burn due to gamma rays and which is difficult to remedy:
- A. Thermal burn
  - B. Electric burn
  - C. Chemical burn
  - D. Radiation burn
29. The metal tube through which the bullet is fired is called
- A. Bore
  - B. Barrel
  - C. Baretta
  - D. Bromet
30. The old form of gunpowder invented over a thousand years ago and consisting of nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur.
- A. Chinese Powder
  - B. Black Powder
  - C. Gray Powder
  - D. All of these
31. The inside of the barrel is generally termed as
- A. Bore
  - B. Barrel
  - C. Rifling
  - D. Primer
32. The portion of the gun which is held or shouldered is called
- A. Buckle
  - B. Buttstock
  - C. Handle
  - D. End joint
33. In a gun, the portion of the "action" that holds the cartridge ready for firing is called
- A. Gas tube
  - B. Chamber
  - C. Double-action
  - D. Trigger

34. A metal rod or plate that strikes the cartridge primer to detonate the powder.
- A. Spring
  - B. Trigger guard
  - C. Hammer
  - D. Revolver
35. This is a device for storing cartridges in a repeating firearm for loading into the chamber. Also referred to as a "clip".
- A. Clipper
  - B. Holder
  - C. Pin or pinhead
  - D. None of these
36. A device that fits over the muzzle of the barrel to muffle the sound of a gunshot. Most work by baffling the escape of gases.
- A. Buffer
  - B. Silencer
  - C. Magazine
  - D. Hanger
37. Under the management of Lt. Darby during the American occupation in the Philippines, a modern and complete fingerprint file has been established for the Philippine commonwealth. In 1937, the first Filipino fingerprint technician employed by the Phil. Constabulary was
- A. Mr. Generoso Reyes
  - B. Mr. Amado Delos Santos
  - C. Mr. Calixto Solis
  - D. None of these
38. The first leading judicial decision in the Philippine jurisprudence on the science of fingerprinting was the case of
- A. People vs Medina
  - B. People vs Pineda
  - C. People vs Amador
  - D. People vs. Rosas
39. What is the intermediate and the thickest layer of the hair and is composed of elongated, spindle-shaped fibrils which cohere? They contain pigment granules in varying proportion depending on the type of hair.
- A. Medulla

- B. Cortex
  - C. Core
  - D. Cuticle
40. Who was the noted British Examiner of questioned documents said that an intelligent police investigator can detect almost 75% of all forgeries by careful inspection of a document with simple magnifiers and measuring tools?
- A. Dr. Arthur Stoll
  - B. Dr. Aristotle Curt
  - C. Dr. William Harrison
  - D. Dr. Benjamin Jones
41. In police photography studies, what are called the thin, gelatinous, light-sensitive coatings on film that react chemically to capture the color and shadings of a scene?
- A. Films
  - B. Emulsions
  - C. Chemical Coatings
  - D. None of these
42. A medium that divert or absorb light, but does not allow lights to pass though, they absorb most of the light while reflecting some of it is called
- A. Opaque object
  - B. Convection
  - C. Visible light
  - D. Prisms
43. In the practice of polygraphy, what do you call questions unrelated to the matter under investigation but are of similar nature although less serious as compared to those relevant questions under investigation?
- A. Irrelevant questions
  - B. Relevant questions
  - C. Control questions
  - D. Interrogative questions
44. What test is given if a subject of interrogation is not yet informed of the details of the offense for which he is being interrogated by the investigation, or by other persons or from other sources like the print media?
- A. Peak of Tension test
  - B. Control test
  - C. IQ Test
  - D. Guilt Complex Test
45. In fingerprinting, the space between shoulders of a loop, free of any appendage, and a butting at right angle.
- A. Complete curve
  - B. Sufficient Recurve
  - C. Straight arrow



D. Core

46. The term use to refer to a single recurving ridge enclosing one or more rods or bars of a fingerprint.
- A. None of these
  - B. Envelope
  - C. Furrows
  - D. Bifurcation
47. These are depressions or canals between the ridges of a fingerprint which maybe compared with the low area in a tire tread.
- A. None of these
  - B. Envelope
  - C. Furrows
  - D. Bifurcation
48. In the study of questioned documents, what do you call the quality of paper that does not allow light to pass through or which prevents dark objects from being seen through the paper?
- A. Opacity
  - B. Watermarks
  - C. Skid marks
  - D. Invisibility
49. What is the oldest ink material known?
- A. Ball point pen ink
  - B. Chinese Ink
  - C. Aniline Ink
  - D. White Ink
50. It is the art of extracting and working on metals by the application of chemical and physical knowledge.
- A. Cryptography
  - B. Metallurgy
  - C. Casting
  - D. Matalisky
51. The branch of geology that deals with the systematic classification and identification of rocks, rock forming minerals and soil. Also includes study of dust, dirt, safe insulation, ceramics and other such materials, both natural and artificial.

- A. Petrography
  - B. Serology
  - C. Anthropology
  - D. Ecology
52. In a fire, the presence of reddish brown smoke indicates
- A. Nitrocellulose
  - B. Sulfuric acid
  - C. Nitric acid
  - D. All of these
53. The bending of light around an object gives rise to the phenomenon called
- A. attraction
  - B. diffraction
  - C. light curve
  - D. light fingerprint
54. Under the law of reflection, The angle of reflection depends upon the angle of the light striking the material, which is referred to as the
- A. angle of incidence
  - B. angle of biometry
  - C. angle of light
  - D. none of these
55. In ballistics, what is the pressure generated within the chamber erroneously called breeched pressure?
- A. Chamber Pressure
  - B. Barrel Pressure
  - C. Gunpowder
  - D. None of these
56. The ratio of the weight of the powder charge to the weight of the projectile is called
- A. Power to speed ratio
  - B. Charge weight to bullet weight ratio
  - C. Firing pin stroke ratio
  - D. All of these
57. Chemical rearrangement of molecules into gas instead of solids to cause the high explosives to exert full power of shock. The speed varies in different explosive but in some it is as high as 7000 yards in a second. This refers to
- A. Energy
  - B. Gas

- C. Detonation
  - D. Gun powder
58. What occurs when a cartridge fails to explode on time or delayed in firing?
- A. Knocking Power
  - B. Hang fire
  - C. Recoil
  - D. None of these
59. In China, fingerprint is called \_\_\_\_\_. It was valued for purposes of identification since time immemorial as found on a Chinese clay seal made not later than the 3rd Century B.C.
- A. Hua Chi
  - B. Mah Whang
  - C. Wong Cho
  - D. Tiang Hin
60. Who has given the fame title as "Father of Dactyloscopy"?
- A. Johannes Purkinje
  - B. Leonard Keeler
  - C. Charles Darwin
  - D. Sir Francis Galton
61. In Hoogly, district of Bengal, India, he used fingerprints to prevent fraudulent collection of army pay account and for identification of other documents. He was known as the Father of Chiroscopy.
- A. William Herschel
  - B. Francis Galton
  - C. Gilbert Thompson
  - D. Alphose Bertillon
62. A noted British anthropologist who began observation which led to the publication in 1882 of his book "Fingerprints." That established the individuality of classifying fingerprint patterns.
- A. Francis Galton
  - B. Gilbert Thompson
  - C. Wayne Kate
  - D. Alphonse Bertillon
63. The notorious gangster and a police character, who attempted to erase his fingerprints by burning them with acid but as time went by the ridges were again restored to their "natural" feature.
- A. John Feilding

- B. Johanes Curie
  - C. John Dellinger
  - D. Billy the Kid
64. What is the science of palm print identification?
- A. Chiroscopy
  - B. Poroscopy
  - C. Podoscopy
  - D. Astrology
65. A single ridge which splits into two ridges forming a "Y" shape formation or structure is commonly known as
- A. Diverging ridges
  - B. Bifurcating ridges
  - C. Loop
  - D. Delta
66. Symbolized by letter W in the fingerprint classification. It is a fingerprint pattern which there are two deltas and in which at least one ridge makes a turn through one complete circuit.
- A. Plain whorl
  - B. Central pocket loop whorl
  - C. Accidental loop
  - D. Ulnar loop
67. Father of Criminalistics.
- A. Dr. Hans Gross
  - B. Dr. Cesare Lombroso
  - C. Dr. John Reid
  - D. Dr. John Larson
68. Which evidence offers least resistance to decomposition?
- A. Semen
  - B. Urine
  - C. Hair
  - D. Blood
69. One in which the facts appearing therein may not be true, and are contested either in whole or part with respect to its authenticity, identity, or origin.
- A. Questioned document
  - B. Illegal document
  - C. Falsified document
  - D. Disputed facts
70. Are condensed and compact set of authentic specimens which, if adequate and proper, should contain a cross section of the material from a known source for questioned document examination.
- A. Basis products
  - B. Standards

- C. Handwriting
  - D. Signatures
71. A term used by some document examiners and attorneys to characterize known material.
- A. Basis
  - B. Exemplar
  - C. Xerox copies
  - D. Reproduced
72. When a document is issued and notarized by a notary public or competent public official with solemnities required by law, it is called
- A. Official document
  - B. Public document
  - C. Commercial document
  - D. Private Document
73. What is known as the blotting out or shearing over the writing to make the original invisible to as an addition?
- A. Obliteration
  - B. Obscuration
  - C. Forged
  - D. None of these
74. In legal language, it refers to the document examiner's conclusion. In Court, he may not only express it but demonstrates the reasons for arriving at his conclusion.
- A. Remarks
  - B. Testimony
  - C. Opinion
  - D. Reasoning
75. In this kind of document examination, the document is viewed with the source of illumination behind it and the light passing through the paper. Documents are subjected to this type of examination to determine the presence of erasures, matching of serrations and some other types of alterations.
- A. Microscopic examination
  - B. Ultra violet examination
  - C. Photographic examination
  - D. Transmitted light examination
76. Ultraviolet radiation is invisible and occurs in the wave lengths just below the visible blue-violet end of the spectrum (rainbow). These visible rays react on some substances so that visible light is reflected, a phenomenon known as
- A. Prism
  - B. Fluorescence

- C. Infrared
- D. Radiation

77. It is the result of a very complicated series of facts, being used as whole, combination of certain forms of visible mental and muscular habits acquired by long, continued painstaking effort. Some defined it as "visible speech."
- A. Typewriting
  - B. Money Bills
  - C. Handwriting
  - D. All of these
78. In document examination, what is the relation of parts of the whole of writing or line of individual letters in words to the baseline?
- A. Proportion
  - B. Alignment
  - C. Lining
  - D. Letter forms
79. Any property or mark which distinguishes and in document examination commonly called to as the identifying details si called
- A. Standard
  - B. Characteristics
  - C. Attribute
  - D. Form
80. The act of setting two or more items side by side to weigh their identifying qualities; it refers not only a visual but also the mental act in which the element of one item are related to the counterparts of the other.
- A. Collation
  - B. Analysis
  - C. Comparison
  - D. Recording
81. In the study handwriting, the movement of the pen toward the writer is called
- A. Downstroke
  - B. Backstroke
  - C. Sidestroke
  - D. None of these
82. It is a signature, signed at a particular time and place, under particular conditions, while the signer was at particular age, in a particular physical and mental condition, using particular implements, and with a particular reason and purpose for recording his name.
- A. Fraudulent Signature
  - B. Freehand forged signature

- C. Guided Signature
  - D. Evidential Signature
83. It is the crime of making, circulating or uttering false coins and banknotes. Literally, it means to make a copy of; or imitate; to make a spurious semblance of, as money or stamps, with the intent to deceive or defraud.
- A. Counterfeiting
  - B. Falsification
  - C. Forgery
  - D. Fake money bills
84. A fluid or viscous marking material used for writing or printing.
- A. Pen
  - B. Ink
  - C. Coal
  - D. Chalk
85. In 1884, who was this insurance agent in New York who patented the first practical fountain pen containing its own ink reservoir
- A. Lewis Waterman
  - B. John Loud
  - C. Peter Reynolds
  - D. Henry Ball
86. What do you call the type of instrument used in measuring pitch of rifling firearms?
- A. Pinometer
  - B. Helixometer
  - C. Thermometer
  - D. Caliper
87. This valuable instrument is specially designed to permit the firearms examiner to determine the similarity and dissimilarity between two fired bullets or two fired shells, by simultaneously observing their magnified image in a single microscopic field.
- A. Magnetic field device
  - B. Compound microscope
  - C. Bullet comparison microscope
  - D. Photographic microscope
88. Consist of a wooden box, 12 "x"12"x 96, with a hinged to cover and with one end open. This long box is filled with ordinary cotton and separated into sections by cardboard partitions use in ballistics.
- A. Firing point box
  - B. Bullet recovery box
  - C. Slug collection box
  - D. All of these

89. Photographic films may be classified according to their forms and types. What are the films that are sensitive to radiation?
- A. Chrome Films
  - B. X-Ray Films
  - C. B&W Films
  - D. Colored Films
90. Which film is suitable for general use in the preparation of black and white photography because it produces the most natural recording of colors?
- A. Panchromatic film
  - B. Chrome Films
  - C. X-Ray Films
  - D. Color Films
91. One film may be rated ISO - 100, and another film ISO- 200. This means that the 200 films are twice as fast (twice more sensitive to light) than the ISO-100 film. This statement is
- A. true
  - B. false
  - C. partly true
  - D. partly false
92. Among the following speed of film, which has the fastest speed?
- A. ISO - 25
  - B. ISO - 100 to ISO - 200
  - C. ISO - 400
  - D. ISO - 1000 and up
93. Chromatic aberration is the failure of different colored light rays to focus after passing through a lens, focusing of light of different colors at different points resulting in a blurred image.
- A. Astigmatism
  - B. Bended light
  - C. Chromatic aberration
  - D. Pragmatic rays
94. What is the defect in which the light coming from an off-axis object point is spread along the direction of the optic axis? If the object is a vertical line, the cross section of the refracted beam at successively greater distances from the lens is an ellipse that collapses first into a horizontal line, spreads out again, and later becomes a vertical line
- A. Astigmatism
  - B. Bended light



- C. Chromatic aberration
  - D. Pragmatic rays
95. Depth of field is the range in front of and behind a sharply focused subject in which details also look sharp in the final photographic image.
- A. Focus
  - B. Depth of field
  - C. Camera trick
  - D. Aperture
96. In photography, what determines how effectively a moving object can be stopped, that is, how sharply it can be reproduced without blurring, or streaking in the final image?
- A. Focus
  - B. Shutter speed
  - C. Aperture
  - D. Lens
97. What makes a bullet spin? Without spin, a bullet would not stay pointed forward in flight, but would tumble over and over. The spinning motion increases the accuracy of a bullet.
- A. Bore
  - B. Gunpowder
  - C. Rifling
  - D. Shell
98. What component of the polygraph machine records the changes in the breathing of the subject?
- A. Pneumograph
  - B. Cardiograph
  - C. Galvanograph
  - D. Kymograph
99. In fingerprinting, it refers to the process of counting the intervening ridges that touch or cross an imaginary line drawn between the core and the delta.
- A. Ridge counting
  - B. Ridge tracing
  - C. Delta tracing
  - D. All of these
100. For many years the most commonly used preliminary test for blood is the
- A. Plasma count
  - B. Serum test
  - C. Benzidine test
  - D. Barberio's test

- End of Set Two -

CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination  
Second Day - 12:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.

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REVIEW QUESTIONS IN  
CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION & PREVENTION

SET ONE

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. An extra judicial confession obtained from a suspect is admissible in a court of law if it was made in the presence of a counsel of his own choice and must be in
  - A. the presence of a fiscal
  - B. the presence of a police investigator
  - C. writing
  - D. front of a judge
2. Fiscals and Prosecutors are under the control and supervision of the
  - A. National Bureau of Investigation
  - B. Department of the Interior and Local Government
  - C. Supreme Court
  - D. Department of Justice
3. The questioning of a person in a formal and systematic way and is most often used to question criminal suspects to determine their probable guilt or innocence.
  - A. Inquiry
  - B. Interview
  - C. polygraph examination
  - D. interrogation
4. A form of investigation in which the investigator assume a different and unofficial identity.
  - A. Tailing
  - B. Casing
  - C. Espionage
  - D. Undercover work
5. A type of surveillance in which extreme precautions and actions are taken in not losing the subject.
  - A. loose tail
  - B. casing
  - C. pony tail
  - D. close tail
6. A type of shadowing employed when a general impression of the subject's habits and associates is required.
  - A. loose tail
  - B. casing
  - C. pony tail
  - D. close tail

7. A surveillance activity for the purpose of waiting the anticipated arrival of a suspect or observing his actions from a fixed location.
- A. Casing
  - B. Tailing
  - C. Stake out
  - D. Espionage
8. An examination of an individual's person, houses, or effects or a building, or premises with the purpose of discovering contrabands or personal properties connected in a crime.
- A. Search
  - B. Raid
  - C. Investigation
  - D. Seizure
9. A kind of evidence that tends to prove additional evidence of a different character to the same point.
- A. Corroborative evidence
  - B. Circumstantial evidence
  - C. Direct evidence
  - D. Real evidence
10. The process of bringing together in a logical manner all evidence collected during the investigation and present it to the prosecutor.
- A. case preparation
  - B. order maintenance
  - C. crime prevention
  - D. public service
11. Ways and means are resorted for the purpose of trapping and capturing the law breaker during the execution of a criminal act.
- A. Instigation
  - B. Inducement
  - C. Buy bust operation
  - D. Entrapment
12. A special qualification for an undercover agent.
- A. excellent built
  - B. excellent eyesight
  - C. excellent looks
  - D. excellent memory
13. The discreet observation of places, persons and vehicles for the purpose of obtaining information concerning the identities or activities of suspects.
- A. close observation
  - B. espionage
  - C. tailing

- D. surveillance
14. The questioning of a person by law enforcement officers after that person has been taken into custody.
- A. preliminary investigation
  - B. interrogation
  - C. custodial investigation
  - D. cross examination
15. As a general rule, a warrant of arrest can be served at
- A. day time
  - B. night time
  - C. any day and at any time of the day or night
  - D. weekdays
16. Measures through which police seek to detect crimes, or attempts to be present when they are committed, through the use of the undercover agents, electronic devices for wiretapping or bugging, and stakeouts.
- A. preventive measures
  - B. countermeasures
  - C. pro-active measures
  - D. tape measures
17. A police activity directed toward the identification and apprehension of alleged criminals and the accumulation, preservation, and presentation of evidence regarding their alleged crimes.
- A. police patrol
  - B. police intelligence
  - C. Criminal procedure
  - D. Criminal investigation
18. An extension or continuation of the preliminary investigation.
- A. initial investigation
  - B. custodial investigation
  - C. secondary investigation
  - D. follow-up investigation
19. To obtain admission and confession of guilt is the primary purpose of
- A. Interview
  - B. Surveillance
  - C. Investigation
  - D. Interrogation

20. Such facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonably discreet and prudent man to believe that an offense has been committed and that the object sought in connection with the offense are in the place sought to be searched.
- A. prima facie evidence
  - B. probable cause
  - C. prejudicial question
  - D. res ipsa loquitur
21. A search warrant shall be valid for \_\_\_\_\_ days from its date. Thereafter, it shall be void.
- A. 10
  - B. 15
  - C. 30
  - D. 45
22. It means that a specific crime was committed at a specified time, date and place, and that the person named in his report committed the crime.
- A. corpus delicti
  - B. sufficiency of evidence
  - C. stare decisis
  - D. parens patriae
23. Police seek to prevent crime by being present in places where crimes might be committed and by alerting citizens to refrain from practices that make them or their property vulnerable.
- A. opportunity denial
  - B. order maintenance
  - C. criminal investigation
  - D. police intelligence
24. A statement of the suspect directly acknowledging his guilt.
- A. Admission
  - B. Confession
  - C. Deposition
  - D. Accusation
25. It may be a direct acknowledgement of the truth of the guilty fact as charge or of some essential part of the commission of the criminal act itself.
- A. Admission
  - B. Confession
  - C. Deposition
  - D. Accusation

26. It may be a self-incriminatory statement by the subject falling short of an acknowledgement of guilt.
- A. Admission
  - B. Confession
  - C. Deposition
  - D. Accusation
27. The simplest type of interview which concerns with the gathering of information regarding the personal circumstances of a person who is the subject of investigation.
- A. background interview
  - B. personal interview
  - C. intimate interview
  - D. pre-game interview
28. It means method of operation.
- A. corpus delicti
  - B. parens patriae
  - C. stare decisis
  - D. modus operandi
29. It is one which induces the criminal to act and need not be shown in order to obtain conviction.
- A. Intent
  - B. Motive
  - C. Opportunity
  - D. Inducement
30. The three tools in criminal investigation, whereby their application varies in proportion on their necessity to establish the guilt of the accused in a criminal case.
- A. information, interrogation, instrumentation
  - B. detection, apprehension, conviction
  - C. inquiry, observation, conclusion
  - D. magnifying glass, pencil, tape measure
31. The simple questioning of a person who is cooperating in the investigation.
- A. Interview
  - B. Inquiry
  - C. Interrogation
  - D. Instrumentation
32. It involves a number of persons who might have handled evidence between the time of the commission of the alleged offense and the disposition of the case, should be kept to a minimum.
- A. chain of command
  - B. chain of custody
  - C. evidence tracking

- D. tracing evidence
33. A kind of evidence which may link the suspect to the crime scene or offense. Examples are fingerprints, impressions, blood etc.
- A. physical evidence
  - B. associative evidence
  - C. tracing evidence
  - D. factual evidence
34. Articles and materials which are found in connection with an investigation and which help in establishing the identity of the perpetrator or the circumstances under which the crime was committed or which in general, assist in the prosecution of the criminal.
- A. physical evidence
  - B. documentary evidence
  - C. tracing evidence
  - D. testimonial evidence
35. The following are different techniques in interrogation except one:
- A. sympathetic approach
  - B. emotional appeal
  - C. financial assistance
  - D. friendliness
36. This may be applicable to a crime scene which is approximately circular or oval. The searchers gather at the center and proceed outward along radii or spokes.
- A. strip method
  - B. wheel method
  - C. spiral method
  - D. zone method
37. The area to be searched is divided into quadrants and each searcher is assigned to one quadrant.
- A. strip method
  - B. wheel method
  - C. spiral method
  - D. zone method
38. The searchers follow each other in the path of a crime scene beginning in the outside and circling around a central point.
- A. strip method
  - B. wheel method
  - C. spiral method
  - D. zone method
39. A kind of gathering information whereby a subject is being followed.



- A. Convoy
  - B. Caravan
  - C. Tailing
  - D. Surveillance
40. Another term for tailing.
- A. Impersonating
  - B. Backing
  - C. Supporting
  - D. Shadowing
41. A person who gives necessary information to the investigator. He may give the information openly and even offer to be a witness or he may inform the investigator surreptitiously and request to remain anonymous.
- A. Witness
  - B. Expert witness
  - C. Hostile witness
  - D. Informant
42. The use of an equipment or tool to listen and record discreetly conversations of other people.
- A. Bugging
  - B. Dubbing
  - C. Mimicking
  - D. Tapping
43. The questioning of persons not suspected of being involved in a crime, but who knows about the crime or individuals involved in it.
- A. Interrogation
  - B. rumor mongering
  - C. interview
  - D. inquiry
44. An objective of criminal investigation.
- A. determine the motive
  - B. identify criminals
  - C. rehabilitate criminals
  - D. prevent crimes
45. A term used to describe a transition which occur in the development of a fire, when, for example, most of all the combustible surfaces within a room are heated above their ignition temperature at the same time.
- A. Intensity
  - B. Ignition
  - C. Flash over
  - D. Starter
46. A term of the start of the combustion, its detailed process of a solid is very complicated, since the

- proportion of different flammable vapours varies from one material to another and contact with oxygen must take place before combustion can begin.
- A. Intensity
  - B. Ignition
  - C. Flash over
  - D. Starter
47. The term describes the transfer of heat through a gas or vacuum in a similar way to that of light.
- A. Ignition
  - B. Convection
  - C. Radiation
  - D. Conduction
48. The transfer of heat within a solid material from hotter to cooler parts.
- A. Ignition
  - B. Convection
  - C. Radiation
  - D. Conduction
49. The greatest concern of the firemen at the fire/crime scene is to
- A. interview witnesses
  - B. view the site of the crime
  - C. preserve the fire/crime scene
  - D. phot opportunity in the fire/crime scene
50. Most malicious fires are set by individuals secretly; it is either set for revenge or self aggrandizing; or set by psychotic fire setter, or for sexual gratification.
- A. group fire setter
  - B. arson for profit
  - C. fire starter
  - D. solitary fire setter
51. The primary course of action in case of a fire.
- A. pack up and flee
  - B. run for your life
  - C. call an ambulance
  - D. raise the alarm
52. The main product of the combustion of carbon. It is not poisonous but is an asphyxiant which lowers the proportion of oxygen available for breathing.
- A. carbon oxide
  - B. carbon monoxide

- C. carbon paper  
D. carbon dioxide
53. A normal product of combustion, and is poisonous, especially when the air supply to the fire is restricted.  
A. carbon oxide  
B. carbon monoxide  
C. carbon paper  
D. carbon dioxide
54. The fire resisting property of structural elements and the behavior of a building material in a fire, it is used to predict how long it will resist the effect of a fire before it fails.  
A. fire resistance  
B. fire duration  
C. fire proof  
D. fire strength
55. A type of fire that is the result of the combustion of certain metals in finely divided forms; magnesium, potassium, zinc, etc....  
A. class A  
B. class B  
C. class C  
D. class D
56. A type of fire which results from burning of wood, paper, textiles, and other carbonaceous materials. Extinguishment of this fire is by quenching and cooling.  
A. class A  
B. class B  
C. class C  
D. class D
57. The following are components of fire except one:  
A. Gas  
B. Fuel  
C. Oxygen  
D. Heat
58. It is observed in structural fires and can be an indicator of the fire travel and point of origin.  
A. Charring  
B. Alligatoring  
C. V pattern  
D. Pour pattern
59. A pattern or network of fine, irregular lines in glass and wood.  
A. Crazeing  
B. Spalling

- C. Light bulbs  
D. Charring
60. A tool employed by an arsonist to delay the start of the fire and allow him to establish an alibi.  
A. Accelerants  
B. delaying tactic  
C. timing device  
D. stopper
61. It can be readily identified by their distinctive odors, and the most common examples are gasoline, turpentine and kerosene.  
A. Accelerants  
B. Trailers  
C. timing device  
D. Stopper
62. This catalytic combustion device is the most common means employed to detect flammable vapors.  
A. Accelerant  
B. Sniffer  
C. timing device  
D. stopper
63. The irresistible impulse or compulsion to start a fire and experience gratification and satisfaction from it.  
A. fire starter syndrome  
B. pyrotechnic disease  
C. pyromania  
D. pyrophobia
64. It is known as the "Fire Code of the Philippines."  
A. PD 1108  
B. PD 1017  
C. PD 1081  
D. PD 1185
65. Any material or mixture consisting of a fuel and oxidizer used to set off explosives.  
A. blasting agent  
B. blasting cap  
C. gun powder  
D. explosive primer
66. These are description of materials or compounds that are easily set on fire except one:  
A. Combustible  
B. Corrosive

- C. Flammable  
D. Inflammable
67. Any material having a flash point at or above 37.80 degree Celsius or 100 degree Fahrenheit.  
A. combustible liquid  
B. flammable liquid  
C. inflammable liquid  
D. corrosive liquid
68. Any liquid that causes fire when in contact with organic matter.  
A. combustible liquid  
B. flammable liquid  
C. inflammable liquid  
D. corrosive liquid
69. An extremely hot luminous bridge formed by the passage of an electric current across the space between two conductors.  
A. electrical arc  
B. damper  
C. duct system  
D. ember
70. The active principle of burning, characterized by the heat and light combustion.  
A. explosion  
B. arson  
C. combustion  
D. fire
71. A type of fire, of flammable liquid and gasses.  
A. class A  
B. Class B  
C. Class C  
D. Class D
72. A mass movement in a fluid, an example a liquid or a gas where fluid at one temperature and density moves under the influence of gravity at different temperatures.  
A. Conduction  
B. Convection  
C. Radiation  
D. Combustion
73. The temperature at which a liquid is transformed or converted to vapor.  
A. burning point  
B. melting point

- C. freezing point  
D. boiling point
74. The first action taken by a traffic unit to escape from a collision course or to avoid hazard.  
A. point of no return  
B. point of no escape  
C. start of evasive action  
D. final position
75. The movement of vehicles, and pedestrians in a road or highway.  
A. Traffic  
B. Flight  
C. Trip  
D. Journey
76. A method of locating a spot in the area by measurements from two or more reference points.  
A. traffic report  
B. spot report  
C. triangulation  
D. accident investigation
77. The force that tends to pull all objects to the center of the earth.  
A. Inertia  
B. Friction  
C. Energy  
D. Gravity
78. Any motor vehicle accident that results in no death, but only injuries to one or more persons.  
A. Fatal  
B. Chronic  
C. Non fatal  
D. Injurious
79. The "Traffic and Land Transportation Code of the Philippines"  
A. RA 7160  
B. RA 8551  
C. RA 6425  
D. RA 4136
80. An occurrence in a sequence of events, which usually produces unintended injury, death or property damage.  
A. traffic incidents

- B. traffic accidents
  - C. traffic hazards
  - D. traffic events
81. Any motor vehicle accident occurring on a traffic way.
- A. non motor vehicle traffic accident
  - B. non motor vehicle non-traffic accident
  - C. motor vehicle non-traffic accident
  - D. motor vehicle traffic accident
82. An order wherein a violator is commanded to appear in court, but without detaining him.
- A. traffic citation
  - B. traffic request
  - C. traffic warrant
  - D. traffic violation
83. The first accidental touching of an object collision course or otherwise avoid a hazard.
- A. primary contact
  - B. secondary contact
  - C. disengagement
  - D. initial contact
84. The following are the three E's of Traffic Management and Operation except one:
- A. Engineering
  - B. Education
  - C. Enforcement
  - D. Evaluation
85. The "Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002."
- A. RA 9870
  - B. RA 9165
  - C. RA 1017
  - D. RA 6195
86. Drugs that produce perceptual alteration, varying emotional change, thought disruption and ego distortion. They are called psychedelics.
- A. Tranquillisers
  - B. Hallucinogens
  - C. Stimulants
  - D. Depressants
87. Drugs which produce insensibility, stupor, melancholy or dullness of the mind with delusions.
- A. Stimulants
  - B. Narcotics
  - C. Depressants
  - D. Hallucinogens

88. The practice or profession of having sexual intercourse for money or profit.
- A. Gynaecology
  - B. Prostitution
  - C. White Slavery
  - D. Sex Trade
89. The scientific name of Indian hemp plant.
- A. cannabis sativa L
  - B. Papaver somniferum
  - C. deoxyribonucleic acid
  - D. methamphetamine HCl
90. The original components of heroin and morphine.
- A. Codeine
  - B. Caffeine
  - C. Opium
  - D. Methamphetamine
91. An inter department agency that enforce and carry out the law against illegal drugs.
- A. Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency
  - B. Bureau of Foods and Drugs
  - C. Dangerous Drug Board
  - D. Food and Drug Administration
92. A harmful conduct or habit, the indulgence of which leads to depravity, wickedness and corruption of the mind and body.
- A. Vice
  - B. Abuse
  - C. Addiction
  - D. Virtue
93. The most common form of stimulant.
- A. Heroin
  - B. Codeine
  - C. Morphine
  - D. Shabu
94. It is chemically known as methamphetamine hydro chloride.
- A. Heroin
  - B. Codeine
  - C. Morphine
  - D. None of these
95. A derivative of opium which is used a cough reliever.



- |    |          |
|----|----------|
| A. | Codeine  |
| B. | Heroin   |
| C. | Morphine |
| D. | Caffeine |
96. Any part of the plant of the papaver somniferum, including the seeds.
- |    |                     |
|----|---------------------|
| A. | opium poppy         |
| B. | marijuana           |
| C. | caffeine components |
| D. | codeine             |
97. Another term for psychological drug addiction.
- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| A.            | drug habituation |
| B.            | drug net         |
| consciousness |                  |
| C.            | drug pushing     |
| D.            | drug dependence  |
98. Commercially produced drugs that can be legally sold or dispensed only by a physician's order.
- |    |                    |
|----|--------------------|
| A. | illegal drugs      |
| B. | prohibited drugs   |
| C. | regulated drugs    |
| D. | prescription drugs |
99. Any chemical substance that by virtue of its chemical nature alters the structure and functioning of living organism.
- |    |         |
|----|---------|
| A. | Alcohol |
| B. | Poison  |
| C. | Drug    |
| D. | Vice    |
100. It is, in most cases, the initial step for obtaining information to determine the origin and cause of fire.
- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| A.                      | Evidence collection |
| B.                      | laboratory          |
| examination of evidence |                     |
| C.                      | interview witnesses |
| D.                      | interrogation of    |
| suspects                |                     |

- End of Set One -

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**Second Day - 12:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m.**

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**CRIME DETECTION, INVESTIGATION & PREVENTION**

**SET TWO**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. What legal doctrine was established in the case Mapp vs. Ohio?
  - A. Archipelagic Doctrine
  - B. Fruit of the Poisonous Tree Doctrine
  - C. Miranda Doctrine
  - D. Eclectics Doctrine
  - E. None of these
2. The testimony of witnesses reduced in writing while under oath is generally called
  - A. Admission
  - B. Declaration
  - C. Information
  - D. Deposition
3. Human sources of information who voluntarily provide facts to the detectives are generally known as
  - A. Informers
  - B. Suspects
  - C. Informants
  - D. Respondents
4. Proof beyond reasonable doubt is the weight and sufficiency of evidence needed to convict the defendant in
  - A. administrative cases
  - B. civil cases
  - C. criminal cases
  - D. all of the above
5. The stage of criminal interview purposely done to clarify information already gathered or to gather additional facts about the case is the:
  - A. initial interview
  - B. follow-up interview
  - C. concluding interview
  - D. preliminary interview
6. The prosecutor is the proper authority to subscribe in the
  - A. Affidavit
  - B. Complaint

- C. Joint affidavit
  - D. Information
7. Any person arrested, detained or under custodial investigation shall at all times be assisted by
- A. Prosecutor
  - B. police officer
  - C. counsel
  - D. complaint
8. Remuneration gain is the main motive of
- A. Informants
  - B. Criminals
  - C. Informers
  - D. Witnesses
9. As established by our Supreme Court through the case People vs. Galit, the first step in arresting an offender is
- A. show the warrant of arrest
  - B. inform the nature and cause of accusation
  - C. identify yourself as a law enforcer
  - D. give the Miranda warning
10. Planned and coordinated legal search conducted to locate physical evidences at the locus criminis refers to
- A. Crime scene search
  - B. Intelligence
  - C. Instrumentation
  - D. Covert operation
11. A self-incriminatory statement not tantamount to acknowledgement of criminal guilt is called
- A. Complaint
  - B. Admission
  - C. Confession
  - D. Deposition
12. The fundamentals responsibility of the officer in charge of protecting the crime scene is
- A. interrogating the witnesses
  - B. engaging in the search for traces left by the search for traces left by the criminal
  - C. removal of evidence which may prone important to the case
  - D. preserving the site of the crime in the same physical condition as it was left by the perpetrator
13. Which of the following is NOT among the rules to be observed in questioning a suspect?

- A. simplicity of the question
  - B. one question at a time
  - C. accepted applied answer
  - D. saving faces
14. One of the following is an art, which deal with the identity and location of the offender and provides evidence of his guilt through criminal proceedings.
- A. information
  - B. interrogation
  - C. instrumentation
  - D. criminal investigation
15. The declaration made under a consciousness of an impending death is called
- A. Res gestae
  - B. Declaration against interest
  - C. Dying declaration
  - D. all of these
16. A police officer testifying to the fact that he observed the defendant assault the victim is presenting to the court \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.
- A. circumstantial evidence
  - B. direct evidence
  - C. artificial evidence
  - D. real evidence
17. A standard arrow to designate the north must be indicating to facilitate proper orientation. This is known as
- A. map
  - B. wind whirl
  - C. compass direction
  - D. window
18. The profession and scientific discipline directed to the recognition, identification, individualization and evaluation of physical science by application of natural sciences in matters of law and science.
- A. chemist
  - B. scientist
  - C. toxicologist
  - D. criminalistics
19. The number of person who handle the evidence from the scene of the crime and between the times of the commission of the crime up to the final disposition of the case.

- A. time of disposition
  - B. chain of custody
  - C. time of custody
  - D. time of disposal
20. A technique useful in investigation with the application of instrumental detection of deception is called
- A. ballistic test
  - B. questioned document test
  - C. fingerprint testing
  - D. polygraph testing
21. The warrant of arrest is good only for
- A. 10 days
  - B. 15 days
  - C. 20 days
  - D. none of these
22. The effectiveness of this tool in investigation depends on the craft, logic, and psychological insight of the initiator in interpreting the information relevant to the case is called
- A. instrumentation
  - B. information
  - C. interrogation
  - D. interview
23. The systematic classification of the fundamentals or basic factors of a criminal method is called
- A. corpus delicti
  - B. modus operandi
  - C. methodology
  - D. all of the above
24. It is a type of reconstruction of crime wherein collected information is analyzed carefully thereby developing a theory of the crime.
- A. deductive reasoning
  - B. physical reconstruction
  - C. inductive reasoning
  - D. mental reconstruction
25. The defense of the suspect that he was present in a place other than the crime scene during the estimated time when the crime was committed is called
- A. Defense
  - B. Allegation

- C. Alibi
  - D. Statement
26. These are hints that suggest lines of investigative actions and information that is valuable in expanding the universe of suspects, identifying prime suspects and finding the guilty person. This is called
- A. Information
  - B. Investigative leads
  - C. Corpus delicti
  - D. Modus operandi
27. Complaint document is filed by the
- A. Police to the prosecutor's office
  - B. Offended party directly to the court
  - C. Fiscal against the offended party
  - D. Prosecutor directly to the court
28. That type of reasoning used in reconstruction of the crime whereby the detective assumes a theory based on collected information is regarded as
- A. deduction approach
  - B. logical reasoning
  - C. inductive approach
  - D. positive approach
29. The lawful act of restraining a person believed to have committed a crime and placing him under custody is termed as
- A. Imprisonment
  - B. Restraint
  - C. Arrest
  - D. Detention
30. The use of scientific instruments, methods and processes while detecting and investigating crimes is technically called
- A. Criminal Justice
  - B. Forensic Science
  - C. Criminalistics
  - D. Instrumentation
31. Preponderance of evidence is the weight and sufficiency of evidence needed to convict a person in
- A. Murder cases
  - B. Civil cases
  - C. Criminal cases

- D. None of these
32. The two forms of arrest are arrest by actual restraint and
- A. By forcible surrender
  - B. By detention
  - C. By voluntary submission
  - D. By virtue of a warrant
33. In portrait parle method the witness provides a vivid physical appearance of the offender. Portrait parle means
- A. Oral discussion
  - B. Verbal description
  - C. Photographic files
  - D. Facial appearance
34. The application of the same or substantially the same pattern, plan, system of a particular offender in committing a crime is known as
- A. Premeditation
  - B. plan
  - C. modus operandi
  - D. all of the above
35. The method employed by peace officers to trap and catch malefactor in inflagrante delicto is known as
- A. modus operandi
  - B. "buy-bust"
  - C. Entrapment
  - D. Instigation
36. An effort made to determine what actually occurred and what the circumstances of a crime were is called
- A. physical construction
  - B. crime scene investigation
  - C. mental reconstruction
  - D. crime reconstruction
37. Which of the following is under the Field Laboratory Work of the SOCO?
- A. Macro-etching
  - B. DNA examination
  - C. Casting
  - D. DNA typing
38. "Releases the crime scene to the officer on case" is the function of
- A. evidence custodian
  - B. team leader
  - C. sketcher

- D. technician
39. "The xerox copy signed by Rose" is an example of
- A. document evidence
  - B. direct evidence
  - C. secondary evidence
  - D. positive evidence
40. Evidence which the law does not allow to be contradicted is known as
- A. competent evidence
  - B. conclusive evidence
  - C. expert evidence
  - D. substantial evidence
41. An interrogation technique where to police officers are employed, a relentless investigator and a king-hearted man is called
- A. shifting the blame
  - B. mutt and jeff
  - C. tom and jerry
  - D. none of the above
42. What law enumerated and provided definition of the different felonies in the Philippines?
- A. RA 8177
  - B. RA 6975
  - C. RA 8353
  - D. None of these
43. The following are authorized to issue a valid search warrant, except:
- A. Appellate Judge
  - B. Presiding Judge of MCTC
  - C. Chief Prosecutor
  - D. RTC Judge
44. Which of the following detective system prioritized on information that are bought?
- A. American System
  - B. English System
  - C. French System
  - D. All of these
45. In crime reconstruction, gathering information first then developing a theory on how the crime was committed is one approach, otherwise known as:
- A. Deductive reasoning
  - B. Inductive reasoning
  - C. Productive reasoning



- D. Pragmatic reasoning
46. The branch of medicine, which deal with the application of medical knowledge to the purpose of law and in the Administration of justice.
- A. Nursing
  - B. Medico Legal
  - C. Legal
  - D. None of these
47. It pertains to law, arising out of, it also refer anything conformable to the law.
- A. Legal
  - B. Rule
  - C. Sanction
  - D. All of these
48. One of the following denotes things belonging to the court of law or use in court or legal proceeding or something fitted for legal or legal argumentation.
- A. Jurisdiction
  - B. Jurisprudence
  - C. Law or Legal
  - D. None of these
49. The legal maxim which means "both drivers displayed negligence"
- A. Res Ipsa Loquitor
  - B. Pare Delicto
  - C. Inflagrante Delicto
  - D. Locus criminis
50. Which of the following is useful in the investigation of hit and run accidents?
- A. Motor vehicle registers
  - B. Employees of the body fender shops
  - C. Records of accidents and stolen vehicles
  - D. all of the above
51. When 6 pedestrians who witnessed an automobile accident all tell identical stories, the investigating officer might reasonably suspect that:
- A. the story which they tell is true since they all agree so perfect

- B. the delay between the time of the accident and the witnesses time together to discuss and compare their observations
  - C. all of the witnesses are close friends with similar physical abilities opinions, educational and the like
  - D. all of the witnesses are dishonest
52. The police must arrived at the scene of the crime as quickly as possible because:
- A. he is the source of the most productive evidence
  - B. the principals are there or may still be present
  - C. some physical evidence may deteriorate
  - D. all of the above
53. The traffic sign that is triangular in shape and have a red colored border is known as:
- A. information sign
  - B. instruction sign
  - C. direction sign
  - D. caution sign
54. The systematic examination of all the facts relating to condition, actions and physical features associated with motor collision or accident is called:
- A. traffic engineering
  - B. reckless driving
  - C. traffic accident investigation
  - D. hit and run investigation
55. An event in the road which characterizes the manner of occurrence of a motor vehicle traffic accident is
- A. Accident
  - B. key event
  - C. chain of accident
  - D. all of these
56. The delay resulting from traffic congestion affect not only the time of travel but also the productivity of individual is part of what we call
- A. traffic engineering
  - B. traffic environment
  - C. traffic economy
  - D. traffic congestion
57. The traffic enforcement action that does not contemplate possible assessment of penalty by the court
- A. traffic arrest
  - B. traffic citation
  - C. traffic warning

D. traffic violation

58. In accordance with Sec. 6 of PD 1613, which of the following circumstances does not constitute a prima facie evidence of arson?
- A. The property was insured substantially more than its actual value at the time of the issuance of the policy.
  - B. Substantial amounts of flammable substances were stored within the building not necessary in the business.
  - C. Doors and windows that were normally kept open in the course of business were found closed during the fire.
  - D. The fire started in more than one part of the building or establishment.
59. After a fire in which arson is suspected, you may be able to trace the fire to its origin because \_\_\_\_.
- A. the alligator pattern of charring is not as light absorbent of the surrounding areas
  - B. the checks of the charring process will be larger than the surrounding areas
  - C. the pattern of charring at the point of origin is smaller and deeper than the rest of the areas
  - D. the point of origin will be darker than the rest of the areas
60. One of the following situations is a good indication of an accidental fire.
- A. Smell of ammonia
  - B. Fire of several origin
  - C. Intense heat
  - D. Fire of only one origin
61. The purpose of closing the doors and windows during fire is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. stop the fire
  - B. confine the fire
  - C. slow the spread of fire
  - D. spread the accelerants
62. The purpose of opening the doors and windows of adjacent rooms in a burning building is to \_\_\_\_.
- A. extinguish the fire
  - B. supply the oxygen in the area
  - C. prevent back draft
  - D. serve as entrance of firemen
63. An arsonist may rearrange materials or furniture in a room prior to setting it on fire in order to \_\_\_\_.
- A. mislead the investigators
  - B. camouflage the odor of accelerants

- C. provide a quick burning situation
  - D. all of the above
64. If the fire is set by rationale motive, the important point to establish is \_\_\_\_.
- A. intensity of fire
  - B. size of fire
  - C. rapidity of spread
  - D. origin of fire
65. The "eyes and ears" of the investigators in fire investigation are the
- A. By standers
  - B. Arsonists
  - C. Victims
  - D. Firemen
66. The fire that started in almost all corners of the building at the same time is called \_\_\_\_.
- A. separate burning
  - B. simultaneous burning
  - C. non-related burning
  - D. related burning
67. A building which is unsafe in case of fire because it lacks adequate fire exit is said to be a \_\_\_\_.
- A. Fire hazard
  - B. Fire trap
  - C. Fire resistive
  - D. Fire unsafe
68. In cases where a structure is completely burned to the ground, the position of doors and windows during the fire whether opened or closed may be ascertained by \_\_\_\_.
- A. consulting the original structure blueprint on file
  - B. interviewing spectators
  - C. collecting broken pieces of window glasses
  - D. locating the hardware used in the construction of such doors
69. Using electrical appliances, which draws electrical current beyond the designed capacity of the electrical circuit, is known as \_\_\_\_.
- A. Over using
  - B. Over loading
  - C. Over plugging
  - D. Over capacity
70. The introduction of drugs into the deeper layer of the skin by means of special electric current is known as:
- A. Topical method
  - B. Injection method

- C. Iontophoresis
  - D. Oral method
71. When too much drug is taken into the physiological system of the human body, there maybe an over extension of its effect which is commonly called:
- A. Overdose
  - B. Allergic reaction
  - C. Side effect
  - D. Idiosyncrasy
72. When two drugs are taken together, or with in a few hours of each other, they may interact with:
- A. good effects
  - B. bad effects
  - C. unexpected results
  - D. no effects
73. The actual action of a particular drug depend on the basis of:
- A. it's chemical component
  - B. person's tolerance
  - C. body absorption
  - D. food and water intake
74. Which of the following is considered as the world's oldest cultivated plant as a source of prohibited drug?
- A. Marijuana
  - B. Coca Bush
  - C. Opium Poppy
  - D. Peyote Cactus
75. The opium poppy plant is scientifically known as:
- A. Cannabis Sativa
  - B. Hashis
  - C. Erythroxyton coca
  - D. None of these
76. The word hashis is derived from the name Hasan/Hashasin, a Muslim leader. Hashis refers to:
- A. male marijuana plant
  - B. female marijuana plant
  - C. the marijuana resin
  - D. marijuana leaves
77. Opium use in China was stemmed out from India and became widespread in the 19th Century. From Middle East, the plant was cultivated in India, Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan which is known as the:
- A. City of Dope
  - B. Golden Crescent

- C. Green triangle
  - D. Golden triangle
78. Among the following was the German pharmacist who discovered the morphine drug.
- A. Allan Heithfield
  - B. Troy Mcweigh
  - C. Freidrich Serturner
  - D. Alder Wright
79. What do you call the incident where vast numbers of American soldiers were addicted on the morphine drug during the American Civil War?
- A. Morpheum Illness
  - B. Soldier's Disease phenomenon
  - C. American Addiction
  - D. Dreamer's syndrome
80. What is the chemical name of the Heroin drug?
- A. Amphetamine Sulfate
  - B. Diacetylmorphine
  - C. Acetonyl Dioxide
  - D. Methamphetamine Hydrochloride
81. Which of the following law was enacted to provide for the registration of collection, and the imposition of fixed and special taxes upon all persons who engage in illegal drug production?
- A. R.A. 953
  - B. PD 44
  - C. R.A 7659
  - D. R.A. 6425
82. The cause of majority of fire deaths is:
- A. Shock
  - B. Burn
  - C. Falling materials
  - D. Asphyxiation
83. One of the following is a fire resistant item.
- A. Asbestos
  - B. Borax
  - C. Phosphate of ammonia
  - D. Sulfur
84. Uncontrollable impulse to incendiarism is commonly known as
- A. Kleptomania
  - B. Pedophilia
  - C. Manic depressive
  - D. Arson

85. Normally, fire feeds in all directions, but the least likely path a fire will follow is
- A. Upward
  - B. Sideward
  - C. Downward
  - D. Outward laterally
86. What part of the investigation report that gives a brief summary of the major investigative steps accomplished?
- A. Details
  - B. Synopsis
  - C. Undeveloped
  - D. Conclusions
87. He was a buckle maker then a brothel operator; a master criminal who became London's most effective criminal investigator. He was the most famous thief catcher in 1720s.
- A. Henry Fielding
  - B. Jonathan Wild
  - C. John Fielding
  - D. Chales Dickens
88. The America's most famous private investigator and founder of Criminal Investigation in USA. He established the practice of handwriting examination in American courts and promoted a plan to centralize criminal identification records.
- A. Henry Fielding
  - B. Jonathan Wild
  - C. John Fielding
  - D. Allan Pinkerton
89. In this method, the three searchers follow each other along the path of a spiral, beginning on the outside and spiraling in toward the center.
- A. Skip method search
  - B. Round the clock method of search
  - C. Quadrant search
  - D. None of these
90. A fire started from the basement of the building. After 30 minutes, the whole building has turned into ashes. Which among the following is responsible for the spread of fire in the building?
- A. Heat
  - B. Smoke
  - C. Flame

D. Combustion products

91. These are used by fire setters in spreading the fire throughout the building
- A. Plants
  - B. Accelerants
  - C. Trailers
  - D. Gasoline
92. The sudden ignition of accumulated radical gases produced when there is incomplete combustion of fuel
- A. Backdraft
  - B. Flashfire
  - C. Flashover
  - D. Biteback
93. A flow which would be obtained if there is a continuous flow of vehicle and are given a one hundred percent green time is called:
- A. Saturation flow
  - B. Traffic flow
  - C. Acceleration flow
  - D. Smooth flow
94. A signal system is created when two or more signals on any traffic route is coordinated with a fixed time relationship among the several intervals known as:
- A. Signal system
  - B. Traffic system
  - C. Traffic lights
  - D. Traffic signals
95. The time within which the traffic indicates of any particular traffic signal face does not change:
- A. Interval
  - B. Cycle
  - C. Phase
  - D. Timing
96. The total time required for the complete sequence of the phase is known as:
- A. Cycle
  - B. Cycle length
  - C. Timing
  - D. Interval



97. the objective of traffic signal time apportionment to secure movement with safety through an intersection with a minimum delay is called:
- A. Timing
  - B. Cycle length
  - C. Phase
  - D. Interval
98. A portion of a signal cycle during which an assignment of right of way is made to given traffic management:
- A. Offset
  - B. Traffic phase
  - C. Signal cycle
  - D. Cycle split
99. The number of times allocated to each phase of traffic light is called:
- A. Split
  - B. Cycle time
  - C. Cycle split
  - D. Traffic phase
100. On a highway, a yellow or white line with a dotted white line means that
- A. you cannot overtake if the solid is in your side
  - B. absolutely no overtaking
  - C. overtaking allowed
  - D. keep right

- End of Set Two -

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**  
**Second Day - 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.**

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**  
**CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY, ETHICS & HUMAN RELATIONS**

**SET ONE**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The Police seek to prevent crimes by being present in places where crimes might be committed and by alerting citizens to refrain from practices that make them or their property vulnerable.
  - A. law enforcement
  - B. public services
  - C. opportunity denial
  - D. order maintenance
2. The society's prime instrument for making known what acts are crimes and what sanctions may be applied to those who commit acts defined as crimes.
  - A. Ethics
  - B. Law
  - C. Conduct
  - D. Justice
3. A social norm providing guidance for people in their dealings with one another, as a standard against which actions are evaluated, and as a prescription or requirement that people act justly.
  - A. Law
  - B. Justice
  - C. Ethics
  - D. conduct
4. It is the study of human society, its origin, structure, functions and direction.
  - A. Psychology
  - B. Criminology
  - C. Sociology
  - D. Anthropology
5. A person who has violated the penal law and has been found guilty by the court.
  - A. Accused
  - B. Parolee
  - C. Suspect
  - D. Criminal
6. A body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon.

- A. criminal psychology
  - B. criminal sociology
  - C. criminal law
  - D. criminology
7. The reduction or elimination of the desire and opportunity to commit a crime.
- A. law enforcement
  - B. crime prevention
  - C. protection of rights
  - D. order maintenance
8. The primary advocate of the Positivist School in Criminology.
- A. Cesare Beccaria
  - B. Cesare Lombroso
  - C. Henry Goddard
  - D. Augusto Comti
9. The science of classifying human physical characteristics.
- A. Determinism
  - B. Somatology
  - C. Positivism
  - D. Atavism
10. Reacting to events with alertness and vigilance and a feeling of persecution.
- A. dementia praecox
  - B. hallucination
  - C. paranoia
  - D. depression
11. Science concerned with improving the quality of human off springs.
- A. Genetics
  - B. Eugenics
  - C. Criminology
  - D. Heredity
12. Scientific approach based upon mental processes and characteristics.
- A. psychogenic determinism
  - B. emotional determinism
  - C. biological determinism
  - D. criminological determinism

13. The principle that events, including criminal behavior, has sufficient causes.
- A. Positivism
  - B. Determinism
  - C. Atavism
  - D. Nazism
14. Criminals who acted under the impulse of uncontrolled emotion on occasion during otherwise moral lives.
- A. seasonal criminals
  - B. criminals of passion
  - C. occasional criminals
  - D. born criminals
15. It is the most basic social institution and is the most potentially effective agency of social control.
- A. Church
  - B. Community
  - C. Family
  - D. School
16. A sub-discipline of criminology which focuses on victims of crime.
- A. Penology
  - B. Criminal psychology
  - C. Criminal profiling
  - D. Victimology
17. An irrational fear which is fixed, intense, uncontrollable and often has no reasonable foundation.
- A. Phobia
  - B. Delusions
  - C. Regression
  - D. Anxiety
18. The principle which states that man, by nature, always tries to maximize pleasure and avoid pain.
- A. Utopia
  - B. Hedonism
  - C. Socialism
  - D. Atavism
19. The mental capacity to distinguish right from wrong.
- A. Discernment
  - B. Morality
  - C. Ethics
  - D. Imbecility
20. It has the power to define and punish crimes.

- A. Church
  - B. State
  - C. Judiciary
  - D. Police
21. Which of the following is not a victimless crime?
- A. Vagrancy
  - B. illegal gambling
  - C. illegal detention
  - D. illegal possession of prohibited drugs
22. The purpose of penalty in the Positivist School of Criminology.
- A. Retribution
  - B. Reformation
  - C. Rejection
  - D. Restitution
23. A doctrine which criminals were seen as distinct types of humans who could be distinguished from non criminals by certain physical traits.
- A. theory of biological inferiority
  - B. theory of natural selection
  - C. theory of differential association
  - D. theory of evolution
24. Referred to as dementia praecox, this is a form of psychosis characterized by thinking disturbance and regression.
- A. Schizophrenia
  - B. manic depression
  - C. paranoia
  - D. psychopathy
25. According to psychoanalysis, this refers to the conscience of man.
- A. Ego
  - B. Id
  - C. super ego
  - D. spirit
26. A type of crime in which the end result is destructive.
- A. acquisitive crime
  - B. extinctive crime
  - C. seasonal crime
  - D. static crime

27. Study of criminality in relation to spatial distribution in a community.
- A. Criminal epidemiology
  - B. Criminal demography
  - C. Criminal psychology
  - D. Criminal determinism
28. The taking of a person into custody in order that he may be bound to answer for the commission of an offense.
- A. Search
  - B. Seizure
  - C. Detention
  - D. Arrest
29. A valid warrant less arrest.
- A. citizen's arrest
  - B. void arrest
  - C. illegal arrest
  - D. juridical arrest
30. The authority of the court to hear or determine a case.
- A. executive power
  - B. jurisdiction
  - C. hearing
  - D. decision
31. A component or pillar of the Criminal Justice System which is involved in the administration of appropriate sanctions in keeping with the sentence handed down.
- A. Corrections
  - B. Prosecutions
  - C. law enforcement
  - D. court
32. The reading of charges against the accused in the open court and the declaration of his plea of guilty or not guilty.
- A. Charging
  - B. Sentencing
  - C. Arraignment
  - D. Trial
33. The major function of the PROSECUTION component of the Criminal Justice System.
- A. To enforce the laws of the land
  - B. To rehabilitate prisoners

- C. To represent the government in criminal cases
  - D. All of these
34. The supreme law of the Land.
- A. Bible
  - B. Constitution
  - C. PNP Law
  - D. Common Law
34. It means not only observed acts of crime but the results of a crime, which triggers the operation of the criminal justice process.
- A. commission of a crime
  - B. solution of a crime
  - C. detection of a crime
  - D. adjudication of a crime
35. The machinery of the State designed to enforce the law by arresting, prosecuting and adjudicating those accused of violating it and by applying the proper sanctions to those found guilty.
- A. Court
  - B. Government
  - C. Criminal Justice System
  - D. Due Process of Law
36. A law enforcement function in order to preserve social and public order.
- A. Protection
  - B. crowd control
  - C. order maintenance
  - D. crime prevention
37. This defense in a criminal case is based on the claim that the act was the result, not of any intent on the part of the accused, but of threats of loss of life, limb or a loved one.
- A. defense of instigation
  - B. defense of consent
  - C. defense of alibi
  - D. defense of duress
38. The society's primary instrument for making known what acts are crimes and what sanctions may be applied to those who commit acts defined as crimes.
- A. Law
  - B. Ethics
  - C. Media
  - D. Conduct

39. A function of the Prosecution, by representing the State in criminal cases and to present the case to the judge.
- A. trial advocacy
  - B. pleading
  - C. rehabilitation
  - D. charging
40. A claim by the accused that he or she was in another place when the crime occurred and therefore could not have committed it.
- A. defense of instigation
  - B. defense of alibi
  - C. defense of consent
  - D. defense of duress
41. The informal component of the Criminal Justice System.
- A. Community
  - B. law enforcement
  - C. prosecution
  - D. corrections
42. Maltreatment of a child is considered0
- A. child misuse
  - B. child delinquency
  - C. child defect
  - D. child abuse
43. PD 603 is known as:
- A. the Parole Law
  - B. the Probation Law
  - C. the Child and Youth Welfare Code
  - D. the Revised Penal Code for children
44. It refers to anti social act which deviates from normal pattern of rules and regulations
- A. Recidivism
  - B. Reiteracion
  - C. Delinquency
  - D. Crime
45. A child whose basic needs have been deliberately unattended.
- A. neglected child
  - B. abandoned child
  - C. dependent child
  - D. abusive child



46. A twenty four hour child caring institution that provide short term resident care for youthful offenders.
- A. Shelter care Institution
  - B. Nursery
  - C. Foster Home
  - D. Detention Home
47. A local government together with society of individuals or institutions.
- A. Family
  - B. Community
  - C. Religion
  - D. Prison
48. A type of terrorism which is meant to incite the government to repression.
- A. organizational terrorism
  - B. provocative terrorism
  - C. symbolic terrorism
  - D. Narco-terrorism
49. A type of terrorism which is aimed at a victim who symbolizes the State.
- A. symbolic terrorism
  - B. organizational terrorism
  - C. allegiance terrorism
  - D. provocative terrorism
50. The following are guidelines for police negotiators, except one.
- A. Don't raise the aspirations or expectations of the hostage takers
  - B. Give in to all of the terrorists' demands
  - C. Conserve your concession
  - D. Make sure you get something in return for a concession
51. The following are qualities which must be possessed by a police negotiator except one:
- A. Flexible
  - B. Irrational
  - C. Patient
  - D. knows psychology
52. Phenomena in a hostage situation where the hostages become sympathetic to the hostage takers.
- A. Oslo Syndrome
  - B. Stockholm Syndrome

- C. Hostage Syndrome
  - D. Helsinki Syndrome
53. The following are characteristics common to terrorists except one
- A. operate openly
  - B. highly mobile
  - C. promote fear
  - D. possess limited resources
54. The following are short range terrorists goal except one
- A. obtain money, weapon or equipment
  - B. cause dramatic change in the government
  - C. satisfy vengeance
  - D. free prisoners
55. According to Frederick Hacker, these are terrorists who are using terrorism to change society.
- A. Crusaders
  - B. Crazies
  - C. Criminals
  - D. Mercenaries
56. Which of the following is considered least among terroristic tactic?
- A. noise barrage
  - B. assassination
  - C. bombing
  - D. kidnapping
57. The effective planning, formulation of policies, procedures and techniques for dealing with sudden violent acts of terrorists.
- A. Threat Analysis
  - B. Crisis Management
  - C. Stress Management
  - D. Hostage Negotiation
58. It is a method whereby an organized group or party seeks to achieve its avowed aims chiefly through the systematic use of violence.
- A. conventional warfare
  - B. insurrection
  - C. terrorism
  - D. insurgency
59. The most important consideration in a hostage taking situation.

- A. protection of life
  - B. media coverage
  - C. protection of property
  - D. capture of the hostage taker
60. In dealing with the hostage taker, the negotiator should not:
- A. give his name
  - B. give his rank and designation
  - C. give in to all demands
  - D. look friendly or accommodating
61. In a hostage situation, this is a non-negotiable item.
- A. Food
  - B. media access
  - C. telephone
  - D. firearm
62. The highest ranking field commander should not also be the chief negotiator because
- A. hostage takers will be afraid
  - B. he is not authorized to grant concessions
  - C. of conflict of interest as mediator and decision maker
  - D. hostage takers will not trust him
63. It means to arrange by conferring or discussing.
- A. validate
  - B. negotiate
  - C. extricate
  - D. congregate
64. The last option in a hostage situation.
- A. Negotiation
  - B. crowd control
  - C. assault operation
  - D. giving in to demands
65. The first step in a hostage situation.
- A. Assault
  - B. Control
  - C. crowd control
  - D. negotiation
66. The study of standards of conduct and moral judgment.
- A. community relations
  - B. ethics
  - C. logic
  - D. psychology

67. It refers to the commitment, dignity and attitude of an individual towards work and his integrity and his practice of the core moral value principles.
- A. Conduct
  - B. Morality
  - C. Professionalism
  - D. Ethics
68. Which of the following is not a police custom on courtesy?
- A. Salute
  - B. address/title
  - C. giving gifts
  - D. courtesy call
69. The branch of moral science which treats of the duties which a police officer owes to the public and community.
- A. police philosophy
  - B. police professionalism
  - C. police conduct
  - D. police ethics
70. It is the essence of good manners, a manifestation of sportsmanship and an exposition of gentility and culture.
- A. Courtesy
  - B. Discipline
  - C. Loyalty
  - D. Morale
71. A mental or moral training that makes a man willing to be subject to controls and regulations for the good of the entire group of which he is a member.
- A. Courtesy
  - B. Discipline
  - C. Loyalty
  - D. Morale
72. The concealment or distortion of truth in a matter of fact relevant to one's office, or connected with the performance of his duties.
- A. gross misconduct
  - B. incompetence
  - C. dishonesty
  - D. disloyalty
73. The doing either through ignorance, inattention or malice, of that which the police officer had no legal right to do at all, as where he acts without any authority whatsoever or exceeds, ignores or abuses his powers.
- A. Incompetence
  - B. Dishonesty
  - C. Misconduct

D. Neglect of duty

74. The omission or refusal, without sufficient excuse, to perform an act or duty, which is the officer's legal obligation to perform.
- A. Incompetence
  - B. Misconduct
  - C. Neglect of duty
  - D. Bribery
75. As a general rule, police officers are not permitted or allowed to engage in any other business or calling.
- A. Bribery
  - B. Moonlighting
  - C. Neglect of duty
  - D. Misconduct
76. Police officers shall treat official business as such, and shall not impart the same to anyone except those for whom it is intended, or as directed by his superior officer, or as required by law.
- A. criminal investigation
  - B. admission
  - C. confession
  - D. confidential information
77. A voice of reason bidding oneself to avoid evil and do good.
- A. Virtue
  - B. Value
  - C. Dignity
  - D. Conscience
78. Authority of a person he exercised over his subordinates.
- A. chain of command
  - B. command responsibility
  - C. responsibility of post
  - D. command by discipline
79. The courage to endure without yielding.
- A. Perseverance
  - B. Endurance
  - C. Fortitude
  - D. Prudence
80. This refers to the sum total of dealings of the police with the people it serves.
- A. Human Relations
  - B. Police Relations
  - C. Police Community Relations
  - D. Police Public Relations

81. It is designed to influence public opinion in favor of the police force.
- A. Public Information Program
  - B. Public Relations
  - C. Civic Action programs
  - D. Mass Communications Programs
82. A judicial tribunal designed to administer justice.
- A. Office of the Ombudsman
  - B. Jury
  - C. Court
  - D. Department of Justice
83. The assessment of our own vulnerabilities, the evaluation of the threat, threat groups and probable targets.
- A. crisis management
  - B. hostage negotiation
  - C. threat analysis
  - D. surveillance operation
84. A person who is held as a security for the fulfillment of certain demands or terms.
- A. Victim
  - B. Hostage
  - C. Negotiator
  - D. Coordinator
85. The calculated use of violence or threat of violence to attain political, religious or ideological goals by instilling fear or using intimidation or coercion.
- A. Crisis
  - B. Strike
  - C. Crime
  - D. Terrorism
86. One which consists of several parts that interacts with each other to produce some results, serve some functions or meet some objectives.
- A. Justice
  - B. System
  - C. Feedback
  - D. Environment
87. The stage of the criminal justice process which involves the convicted person's serving the sentence imposed.
- A. Sentencing
  - B. Corrections
  - C. Adjudication
  - D. charging

88. The recital of the rights of a suspect during custodial investigation.
- A. Bill of Rights
  - B. Miranda Warning
  - C. Code of Ethics
  - D. Policeman's Code
89. This type of physique has relatively predominant muscles, bones and motor organs of the body.
- A. Viscerotonic
  - B. Mesomorphic
  - C. Endomorphic
  - D. Ectomorphic
90. The author of "Origin of Species" and "The Descent of Man".
- A. Lombroso
  - B. Darwin
  - C. Beccaria
  - D. Garofalo
91. He is the primary advocate of the "Theory of Differential Association".
- A. Lombroso
  - B. Sutherland
  - C. Beccaria
  - D. Garofalo
92. The author of "On Crimes and Punishment" and the primary advocate of the Classical School of Criminology.
- A. Lombroso
  - B. Sutherland
  - C. Beccaria
  - D. Garofalo
93. The one who determines personally the existence of probable cause in the issuance of a search warrant.
- A. Fiscal
  - B. Police officer
  - C. Judge
  - D. Victim
94. When an individual experience tension and anxiety increases making him/her helpless, thus he experience negative feelings called
- A. Crisis
  - B. Frustration
  - C. Conflict
  - D. Hallucination

95. Among the following, who is the most vulnerable group to abuse and suffer threats?
- A. police
  - B. parents
  - C. children
  - D. old age
96. In the study of organized crimes, which of the following best defines the term "Costa Nostra"?
- A. one thing
  - B. two things
  - C. crime confederation
  - D. crime syndicate
97. What is the strict code of conduct that governs the organized crime group behavior?
- A. Omerta
  - B. Camorra
  - C. Mob
  - D. Tamero
98. Who defined White-collar crime as a criminal act committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his or her occupation?
- A. E. Sutherland
  - B. R. Quinney
  - C. E. Durkheim
  - D. C. Darwin
99. Paul likes to buy stolen cellular phones. His act is an act of
- A. None of these
  - B. Forgery
  - C. Accessory to theft
  - D. Larceny
  - E. Fencing
100. In the Organized crime world, who bribes, buys, intimidates and negotiates into a relationship with the police or public official?
- A. Enforcer
  - B. Instigator
  - C. Corrupter
  - D. Corruptee

**CRIMINOLOGISTS Licensure Examination**

**Second Day - 3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.**

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**REVIEW QUESTIONS IN**

**CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY, ETHICS & HUMAN RELATIONS**

**SET TWO**



**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. An old woman approached PO3 Gomez asking the police officer to run after an unidentified young man who allegedly snatched her mobile phone. PO3 Gomez declined claiming that the man was already a block away from them and besides the police officer alleged that he is rushing home for an urgent matter. The officer's refusal to help the old woman is an example of
  - A. nonfeasance
  - B. malfeasance
  - C. misfeasance
  - D. misconduct
2. When the accused is found not guilty of the charges presented before the court, he is
  - A. convicted
  - B. suspended
  - C. acquitted
  - D. absuelto
3. Guilty by act means
  - A. Actus Reus
  - B. Actus Numbus
  - C. Giltus reus
  - D. Rea mensa
4. If physiological or psychological dependence on some agent are obviously detected from a person, he is in the state of
  - A. dependency or addiction
  - B. comatose
  - C. insanity
  - D. metamorphosis
5. Which of the following is described as the threatening behaviors, either verbal or physical, directed at others
  - A. Abnormality
  - B. Dependency
  - C. Aggression
  - D. Violence

6. What aggressive behavior includes repeated noncompliance to a direct command, verbal abuse-name calling, verbal abuse-threat, and physical abuse?
  - A. Interactive
  - B. Isolated
  - C. Covert
  - D. Overt
7. What aggressive behavior includes cursing/swearing, intentional destruction of property, and self destructive behaviors?
  - A. Isolated
  - B. Covert
  - C. Interactive
  - D. Overt
8. What aggressive behavior includes the emotional and cognitive components of aggression such as anger and hostility?
  - A. Covert
  - B. Dynamic
  - C. Interactive
  - D. Directive
9. When there is an apparent, intentional, and physically aggressive act irrespective of severity against another person, there is
  - A. Battering
  - B. Assault
  - C. Chaos
  - D. Crisis
10. What kind of assault committed when it includes kicking, punching, deliberately throwing an object and drawing a lethal weapon against someone?
  - A. Mental
  - B. Physical
  - C. Sexual
  - D. Verbal
11. Allege means
  - A. Assert or make an accusation
  - B. remove from its position
  - C. direct an act from doing
  - D. intentional mutilation
12. What do you call measures other than judicial proceedings used to deal with a young person alleged to have committed an offense?
  - A. Rehabilitation
  - B. Alternative measures
  - C. Individual response against bad behavior
  - D. Extra judicial proceedings

13. What do we call the psychological, emotional and behavioral reactions and deficits of women victims and their inability to respond effectively to repeated physical and psychological violence?
- A. Woman Menopausal Syndrome
  - B. Battered Woman Syndrome
  - C. Violence against women
  - D. MNaughten Rule
14. What is the theory that tumors and seizures have been associated with aggression and violent behavior?
- A. Brain lesion theory
  - B. Conspiracy theory
  - C. Neurotic Mind theory
  - D. Dementia praecox
15. A term used to describe a clinical condition in young children who have received non-accidental, inexcusable violence or injury, ranging from minimal to severe or fatal trauma, at the hand of an adult in a position of trust, generally a parent or guardian
- A. Battered Child Syndrome
  - B. Incapacitated Child Syndrome
  - C. Abuse Trauma Syndrome
  - D. None of these
16. When we say capital offense, it means:
- A. a very serious crime, for which the death penalty is imposed
  - B. the highest penalty for selected offenses
  - C. total punishment of offender by incarceration
  - D. all of the above
17. At trial, the authenticity of an item as evidence is crucial, whether it be a physical object like a bullet, a medical record or a photograph. The item cannot be offered in court without a testimonial sponsor who can vouch for its unaltered authenticity to the court and the jury. To validate an items unaltered authenticity, a record must be

- kept of each and every time the item changes hands. This refers to
- A. Records management
  - B. Presentation of evidence in court
  - C. Chain of custody
  - D. Laboratory analysis of items
18. The negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child by a parent or caretaker under circumstances indicating harm or threatened harm to the child's health or welfare is known as
- A. Child Abuse
  - B. Child Neglect
  - C. Child Dilemma
  - D. Child in conflict with the law
19. The exchange of sexual favors for money or other material goods without any emotional involvement involving a person under the age of 18 years is called
- A. Child prostitution
  - B. Child trafficking
  - C. Both A and B are correct
  - D. Both A and B are wrong
20. An abuse that is kept secret for a purpose, concealed, or underhanded is called
- A. Clandestine abuse
  - B. Clinical abuse
  - C. Overt abuse
  - D. Abuse of authority
21. A false belief based on an incorrect inference about external reality and firmly sustained despite clear evidence to the contrary, and which is not related to cultural or religious beliefs
- A. False alarm
  - B. Wrong perception
  - C. Incoherence
  - D. Delusion
22. Which of the following is an act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court?
- A. Adult offense
  - B. Status offense
  - C. Delinquency offense
  - D. Children in conflict with the law
23. Anything that has been used, left, removed, altered or contaminated during the commission of a crime by either the suspect or victim is part of
- A. Evidence
  - B. Modus operandi
  - C. Recidivism

- D. Preservation of crime scene
24. Generally, putting to death a person, as a legal penalty, is called
- A. Infliction
  - B. Execution
  - C. Murder
  - D. Capital punishment
25. Among the following, what is the form of abuse where the use of the victim is for selfish purposes and or financial gain?
- A. Verbal Abuse
  - B. Exploitation
  - C. Racketeering
  - D. Khotongism
26. The most common legal grounds for termination of parental rights, also a form of child abuse in most states. Sporadic visits, a few phone calls, or birthday cards are not sufficient to maintain parental rights.
- A. Exploitation
  - B. Abuse
  - C. Neglect
  - D. Abandonment
27. Which of the following is defined as acts or omissions by a legal caretaker that encompasses a broad range of acts, and usually requires proof of intent.
- A. Abuse
  - B. Exploitation
  - C. Neglect
  - D. Abandonment
28. The phase of a delinquency hearing similar to a "trial" in adult criminal court, except that juveniles have no right to a jury trial, a public trial, or bail.
- A. Acquittal
  - B. Conviction
  - C. Adjudication
  - D. Entertainment
29. Any of the processes involving enforcement of care, custody, or support orders by an executive agency rather than by courts or judges.
- A. Criminal procedure
  - B. Administrative procedure
  - C. Summary procedure
  - D. Trial

30. A legal relationship between two people not biologically related, usually terminating the rights of biological parents, and usually with a trial "live-in" period. Once it is finalized, the records are sealed and only the most compelling interests will enable disclosure of documents.
- A. Adoption
  - B. Foster parenting
  - C. Common law relationship
  - D. Brotherhood
31. What is the legal doctrine establishing court as determiner of best environment for raising child which is an alternative to the Parens Patriae Doctrine?
- A. Rights of Society
  - B. Miranda Doctrine
  - C. Best interest of the Child Rule
  - D. Parental Obligation
32. What was the case that allowed second prosecution in adult court for conviction in juvenile court which was based on idea that first conviction was a "civil" matter?
- A. Case Law
  - B. Breed v. Jones
  - C. Miranda v. Arizona
  - D. Matt v. Jeff
33. The Law established by the history of judicial decisions in cases decided by judges, as opposed to common law which is developed from the history of judicial decisions and social customs.
- A. Case Law
  - B. Breed v. Jones
  - C. Miranda v. Arizona
  - D. Matt v. Jeff
34. The filing of legal papers by a child welfare agency when its investigation has turned up evidence of child abuse. This is a civil, rather than criminal, charge designed to take preventive action, like appointment of a guardian for at-risk children before abuse occurs.
- A. Child prosecution
  - B. Child protection action
  - C. Parens Patriae
  - D. Preliminary investigation
35. The act of being responsible for enforcing child support obligations is known as
- A. Child's care
  - B. Parental Guidance
  - C. Child at risk
  - D. Child support

36. A court order for placement in a secure facility, separate from adults, for the rehabilitation of a juvenile delinquent.
- A. Summon
  - B. Subpoena
  - C. Custodial confinement
  - D. Rehabilitation order
37. \_\_\_\_ is anyone under the care of someone else. A child ceases to be a dependent when they reach the age of emancipation.
- A. Delinquent
  - B. Dependent
  - C. Independent
  - D. Recognizance
38. It a phase of delinquency proceeding similar to "sentencing" phase of adult trial. The judge must consider alternative, innovative, and individualized sentences rather than imposing standard sentences.
- A. Preliminary investigation
  - B. Judgment
  - C. Disposition
  - D. Probationary period
39. The independence of a minor from his or her parents before reaching age of majority is known as
- A. Enlightenment
  - B. Recognizance
  - C. Emancipation
  - D. Freedom from parental obligation
40. A clause requiring government to treat similarly situated people the same or have good reason for treating them differently. Compelling reasons are considered to exist for treating children differently.
- A. Bill of Rights
  - B. Equal Protection
  - C. Parens Patriae
  - D. Diversion
41. What is the legal doctrine preventing unemancipated children from suing their parents?
- A. Parens Patriae Doctrine
  - B. Equal Protection
  - C. Family Immunity Doctrine
  - D. Poisonous Tree Doctrine

42. What is the legal doctrine holding parents liable for injuries caused by a child's negligent driving or other actions?
- A. Family Purpose Doctrine
  - B. Family Immunity Doctrine
  - C. Parens Patriae Doctrine
  - D. None of the above
43. Guardian ad litem means:
- A. "For the Proceeding"
  - B. "Protection of child by the law"
  - C. "Guardians of the little children"
  - D. "Legal authority"
44. A court order giving an individual or organization legal authority over a child. A guardian of the person is usually an individual and the child is called a ward. A guardian of the estate is usually an organization, like a bank, which manages the property and assets of a child's inheritance. Guardians are usually compensated for their services.
- A. Guardianship
  - B. Order of Authority
  - C. In Loco Parentis
  - D. Parens Patriae
45. Teachers, administrators, and babysitters who are viewed as having some temporary parental rights & obligations are considered
- A. Guardianship
  - B. Order of Authority
  - C. In Loco Parentis
  - D. Parens Patriae
46. What is the legal doctrine establishing "parental" role of state over welfare of its citizens, especially its children?
- A. Guardianship
  - B. Order of Authority
  - C. In Loco Parentis
  - D. Parens Patriae
47. The emergency, temporary custody by a child welfare agency, police agency, or hospital for reasons of immanent danger to the child is called
- A. Preventive detention
  - B. Diversion
  - C. Witness protection program
  - D. Protective custody



48. What is the legal doctrine granting custody to the parent whom the child feels the greatest emotional attachment to?
- A. Psychological Parent
  - B. Maternity
  - C. Paternity
  - D. Parental Selection
49. A disposition requiring a defendant to pay damages to a victim. The law prohibits making it a condition of receiving probation. Poor families cannot be deprived of probation simply because they are too poor to afford it.
- A. Bond
  - B. Surety
  - C. Restitution
  - D. Protection money
50. An activity illegal when engaged in by a minor, but not when done by an adult. Examples include truancy, curfew, running away, or habitually disobeying parents.
- A. Adult Offenses
  - B. Minor Offenses
  - C. Status Offenses
  - D. Stubbornness
51. A spouse of a biological parent who has no legal rights or duties to the child other than those which have been voluntarily accepted.
- A. Maternity
  - B. Paternity
  - C. Stepparent
  - D. Foster parent
52. A parent who provided an egg, sperm, or uterus with an intent of giving the child up for adoption to specific parties.
- A. None of these
  - B. Stepparent
  - C. Foster Parent
  - D. Surrogate Parent
53. What is the legal doctrine that unless the mother is "unfit", very young children should be placed in custody with their mother following a divorce?
- A. Tender Years Doctrine
  - B. Psychological Parent Doctrine
  - C. Unwed Mother's Doctrine
  - D. Illegitimacy

54. What is declared of a temporary or permanent termination of parental rights in the best interest of the child usually for reasons of abandonment, abuse, or neglect, but also including mental illness, addiction, or criminal record?
- A. Unfit Parent
  - B. Psychological Incapacitation
  - C. Mental Disturbance
  - D. Child at risk
55. It refers to the security given for the release of the person in custody of the law, furnished by him/her or a bondsman, to guarantee his/her appearance before any court.
- A. Surety
  - B. Money order
  - C. Conditions
  - D. None of these
56. It refers to the totality of the circumstances and conditions most congenial to the survival, protection and feelings of security of the child and most encouraging to the child's physical, psychological and emotional development.
- A. Best interest of the child
  - B. Rights
  - C. Obligations
  - D. Child's role
57. Children who are vulnerable to and at the risk of committing criminal offenses because of personal, family and social circumstances are considered
- A. Abused Children
  - B. Neglected Children
  - C. Children in conflict with the law
  - D. Children at risk
58. A child who is alleged as, accused of, or adjudged as, having committed an offense under Philippine laws is considered
- A. Child at risk
  - B. Child in conflict with the law
  - C. Minor offense
  - D. Juvenile offender
59. The apprehension or taking into custody of a child in conflict with the law by law enforcement officers or private citizens is termed as:
- A. Arrest
  - B. Initial contact
  - C. Child custody
  - D. All of the above

60. The series of activities designed to address issues that caused the child to commit an offense. It may take the form of an individualized treatment program, which may include counseling, skills training, education, and other activities that will enhance his/her psychological, emotional and psycho-social well-being is called
- A. reformation guide
  - B. intervention
  - C. diversion
  - D. welfare procedures
61. An undertaking in lieu of a bond assumed by a parent or custodian who shall be responsible for the appearance in court of the child in conflict with the law, when required is known as
- A. Status offense
  - B. None of these
  - C. Recognizance
  - D. Bail
62. What is the type of offense committed where there is no private offended party involved?
- A. Status offense
  - B. Victimless crime
  - C. Minor crime
  - D. None of these
63. What is the doctrine that requires a process of resolving conflicts with the maximum involvement of the victim, the offender and the community?
- A. Proactive justice
  - B. Restorative justice
  - C. Reactive justice
  - D. All of the above
64. One of the following is an act constituting exploitation and sex abuse among children in exchange of any form of incentive.
- A. Child trafficking
  - B. Child abuse
  - C. Child prostitution
  - D. Child racketeering
65. Centuries ago, criminal behavior was believed to be the result of evil spirits and demons. Guilt and innocence were established by a variety of procedures that presumably called forth the supernatural allies of the accused. The accused were innocent if they could survive an ordeal, they were guilty if they died at the stake or if omens were associated with them. In the 18th century, this spiritual determination began to give way to:

- A. The belief that there is no such thing as bad spirits
  - B. The belief that humans are rational creatures with free will, who seek happiness and pleasure and avoid pain
  - C. The belief that man is a demon and devil
  - D. The belief that man is evolved from the animal ape.
66. Among the following classical thoughts in Criminology is not correct:
- A. The Classical school of Criminology is spearheaded by Bentham and Beccaria.
  - B. The Classical School of Criminology is an advocate of punishment as a deterrent to crime.
  - C. The Classical School of Criminology argues that criminals were primitive creatures, incapable of living normally in society.
  - D. The Classical School of Criminology also argued that nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, "pain" and "pleasure".
67. What school of thought in Criminology challenges the proposition that man has absolute free will to choose between good and evil and states that it is not absolute as presumed to be because free will can be diminished by pathology, mental disorders and other conditions that may instigate personal responsibility?
- A. Neo-classical School of Criminology
  - B. Positivism
  - C. Hedonistic Calculus
  - D. Radical Criminology
68. The Classical School of thoughts in Criminology is based on the principle of free will. The positivist thoughts on the other hand is focused on the principle of:
- A. Darwinism
  - B. Determinism
  - C. Cognitive Functioning
  - D. Conceptual Thinking
69. The Differential Association Theory provides a good illustration of a social learning approach perspective in Criminology Criminal behavior according to this theory is:
- A. A result of an emotional disturbance
  - B. An innate quality of goodness or badness

- C. Learned and not inherited
  - D. An excess of wisdom
70. What perspective in Criminology probes the situational or environmental action and examines the underlying conditions with in the environment that may encourage criminal behavior?
- A. Psychiatric Criminology
  - B. Psychological Criminology
  - C. Sociological Criminology
  - D. Criminal Anthropology
71. In the past, psychologist assumed that they could best understand human behavior by searching for a stable, consistent personality dispositions or traits that exert orderly generalized effects on behavior. Which among the following theory on Criminal Behavior is not consistent with the previous statement?
- A. Psychoanalytical Theory
  - B. Strain Theory
  - C. Behavioral descriptions
  - D. Psychological Determination
72. Based on the Lombroso's works, he classified criminals as: the born criminal, the habitual, the passionate and the criminoloid. Which of the following statements describe a criminoloid?
- A. the morally insane and hysteric criminal
  - B. the impulsive and cruel criminal
  - C. the "weak natures" susceptible to bad examples
  - D. the primitive and atavist
73. Some criminology theorists have linked physical characteristics with personality. Among these theories is William Sheldon's Somatotyping theory. He classified body physique into three categories as the endomorphic, the mesomorphic and the ectomorphic body. Of the following statements, which appropriately describes the mesomorphic?
- A. the twin and fragile with withdrawn behavior
  - B. the muscular and hard physique
  - C. the attractive and beautifully shaped
  - D. the fat and soft body type
74. According to Hans Eyesenck, in his study about the behavioral character and incidence to crime, the typical extravert is one who is:

- A. sociable, impulsive, optimistic and has high needs for excitement
  - B. reserved, quiet and cautious
  - C. undersized, short and untidy
  - D. oversized, heavy and firm
75. To explain human behavior, social learning theorists place great emphasis on cognitive variables. Social learning reflects the theory's strong assumption that we learn primarily by observing and listening to people around us-
- A. the social environment
  - B. the stimulus that elicit response
  - C. the mental state and brain-mediation processes.
  - D. the reinforcements for behavior
76. In the study of juvenile delinquency, which of the following projects paved the way for a reassessment of existing treatment and prevention programs for delinquents?
- A. Chicago Area Project of 1930
  - B. Illinois Legislature
  - C. Boston Child Guidance Clinic
  - D. President's Commission on Law Enforcement in the U.S.
77. One family background predictors in juvenile delinquency is broken home. The term broken home is ambiguous but can be characterized by:
- A. Inadequate type of family structure
  - B. Anti-social type of family structure
  - C. Discordant or disturbed family structure
  - D. Disrupted or incomplete family structures
78. Parental discipline appears relation to delinquency. Harsh discipline in the home may result in more delinquencies than consistent and reasoning forms of discipline. Aside from this, screaming at the child, calling the child insulting names, excessive criticizing or generally ignoring the child is also contributory to delinquency. These actions simply refers to:
- A. Physical Abuse
  - B. Emotional abuse
  - C. Unfair parent
  - D. Parental neglect

79. When a person is seen to show indiscriminate giggling or crying, emotional flatness, the voice is monotonous, the face immobile and expressionless and manifest highly bizarre and odd behavior then appropriately he is:
- A. suffering from neurotic behavior
  - B. suffering from psychopathic behavior
  - C. suffering from schizophrenia or psychotic behavior
  - D. suffering from sexual dysfunctions
80. It is a popular notion that the brutal, violent and apparently senseless crime is usually committed by someone who is mentally ill or sick. Or if not sick, then the person is an animal. The kind of alternate explanation is an influence of the:
- A. Positivist theory of Criminology
  - B. Classical theory of Criminology
  - C. Neoclassical theory of Criminology
  - D. Differential Association theory of Criminology
81. Which of the following is not a symptom of dyssocial behavior?
- A. Failure to conform to social norms.
  - B. Consistent irresponsibility, as reflected in a poor work history
  - C. Lack of guilt for wrongdoings.
  - D. Episode of schizophrenia like illogical thinking
82. A Scottish woodcutter was accused of killing a man he believed to be Prime Minister for thought that he was persecuted by the Tories and their leader, Robert Peel, however turned out to be another person. The court believed he was so mentally deranged that it would be inhuman to convict him since it was clear he was not in control of his faculties. This case became known as:
- A. the M'Naghten Rule
  - B. the Durham Rule
  - C. the Brawner Rule
  - D. the Irrational Mind Rule
83. One day we may be cool and withdrawn and the next day, warm and sociable. This condition may fall into the disorder known as:
- A. Bipolar disorder
  - B. Schizophrenia
  - C. Psychopathic behavior
  - D. Amnesia

84. A bank robber who kills some individual with in the bank, flees with hostages, and kills a number of people while in flight diving a chase would be an example of:
- A. Serial Murder
  - B. Spree Murder
  - C. Mass Murder
  - D. Multiple Murder
85. Pedro engaged in a multiple means of torture, using psychological torment combined with physical methods to lighten his sexual arousal is suffering from:
- A. Sexual Pyromania
  - B. Sexual Sadism
  - C. Sexual Torture
  - D. Masochism
86. There are many pathways to delinquency and a variety of family circumstances contribute to negative behavior in children. Which of the following developmental pathways to delinquency begins with stubborn behavior, then defiant behavior, and developing later into avoidance of authority figures like truancy, running away, staying out late, etc.?
- A. Authority conflict pathways
  - B. Covert pathway
  - C. Overt pathway
  - D. None of these
87. Which of the following refers to juveniles who have doli incapax?
- A. Children aging from 7 to 12 years
  - B. Children above 9 that below 15 years old
  - C. Children at puberty age
  - D. Children in conflict with the law
88. Recent research and legal literature suggest that a useful away of classifying juvenile crime is to distinguish between serious and non-serious acts and between serious and non-serious offenders. Among the following, which is not considered a serious juvenile act?
- A. Forcible sexual intercourse
  - B. Larceny
  - C. Homicide
  - D. Vagrancy
89. The best PCR a police officer can do to the community is
- A. harass the people
  - B. perform his job well
  - C. dress well
  - D. always present in the office



90. Which of the following is the basic political unit of the Filipino nation that implements the policies of the national and local government?
- A. family
  - B. society
  - C. community
  - D. barangay
91. In crisis management, the teams under the support unit are under the control of the ground commander. Which is responsible for the collection and processing of all information needed by the on - scene commander?
- A. Security element
  - B. Support unit
  - C. Negotiation unit
  - D. Intelligence team
92. What is known to be the oldest but commonly used terrorist tactic where target are often police, military officials or political features?
- A. Hijacking
  - B. Assassination
  - C. Ambush
  - D. Kidnap for Ransom
93. The one who makes complete estimate of the crisis situation and plans his courses of actions upon arrival at the incident area while negotiation is in progress is the
- A. Chief Negotiator
  - B. Tactical Commander
  - C. Fire fighting team
  - D. Support Unit Commander
94. A comprehensive plan which delineates responsibilities and specific action to be taken when a bomb incident or bomb threat occurs is called
- A. Floor plan
  - B. Bomb threat plan
  - C. Drill
  - D. Contingency plan
95. What do you call the phenomenon where a hostage begins to identify his captor and give his sympathy to his own hostage taker?
- A. Holmshock syndrome
  - B. Traumatic syndrome
  - C. Withdrawal syndrome
  - D. none of these

96. Among the following, which is most contagious on human emotion?
- A. Fear
  - B. Panic
  - C. Worry
  - D. Dementia Praecox
97. In Stockholm syndrome, some of the causes why a hostage becomes cooperative with the hostage taker is due to
- A. selfishness
  - B. personal grudge
  - C. personal affection
  - D. personal interest
98. The stage of advance planning, organization and coordination and control in response to an anticipated future crisis occurrence is called
- A. Proactive Crisis Management
  - B. Reactive Crisis Management
  - C. Performance Stage
  - D. Reaction Phase
99. What stage is the performance of the crisis management plan when a crisis situation occurs?
- A. Pro-active Phase
  - B. Reactive Phase
  - C. Prediction
  - D. None of these
100. What model of insurgency does the New People's Army in the Philippines is employing?
- A. Communist Model
  - B. Socialist Model
  - C. Democratic Model
  - D. None of these

**- End of Set Two -**

### ASSORTED QUESTIONS

Enhance more your mind by going over these jumbled questions. These questions are extracted from the six areas of study in criminology specifically prepared as a BONUS review pointer. Some of these questions were selected from the **First series** and the **Second series** of MY QUIZZER IN CRIMINOLOGY.

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**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE

#### SET ONE

1. His key ideas are concentrated on the principle of "Survival of the Fittest" as a behavioral science. He advocated the "Somatotyping Theory".
  - A. W Sheldon
  - B. R Merton
  - C. E Sutherland
  - D. Ivan Nye
2. What is means of "R" in the criminal formula?
  - A. Total Situation
  - B. Criminal Tendency
  - C. Temperament
  - D. none of these
3. The term use to refer to the adverse psychological impacts of rape on rape victims who continue to suffer long after the incident.
  - A. Sexual Anxiety
  - B. Rape Trauma Syndrome
  - C. Fear
  - D. Neurotic Behavior
4. The term white- collar crime was coined by
  - A. E. Sutherland
  - B. R. Quinney
  - C. E. Durkheim
  - D. C. Darwin
5. The field of criminology is a multi-disciplinary science. One of its aspect is the study of crime focused on the group of people and society which is known today as:
  - A. Criminal Psychology
  - B. Criminal Sociology

- C. Criminal Psychiatry
- D. Criminal Etiology

6. In as much as crime is a societal creation and that it exist in a society, its study must be considered a part of social science. This means that criminology is \_\_\_\_.
  - A. Applied science
  - B. Social Science
  - C. Natural Science
  - D. All of these
7. Criminology changes as social condition changes. This means the progress of criminology is concordant with the advancement of other sciences that has been applied to it. This means that criminology is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Dynamic
  - B. Excellent
  - C. Progressive
  - D. None of these
8. The theory in criminology, which maintains that a person commits crime or behaves criminally mainly because he or she is being possessed by evil spirits or something of natural force that controls his/her behavior is called:
  - A. Devine Will Theory
  - B. Demonological Theory
  - C. Classical Theory
  - D. All of these
9. The Italian leader of the positivist school of criminology, who was criticized for his methodology and his attention to the biological characteristics of offenders, was:
  - A. C Lombroso
  - B. C Beccaria
  - C. C Darwin
  - D. C Goring
10. The Latin term POENA means:
  - A. Penalty
  - B. Pain
  - C. Punishment
  - D. Police
11. Former warship used to house to house prisoners in the 18th and 19th C were called:
  - A. Gaols
  - B. Galleys
  - C. Hulks
  - D. Lavons
12. Public humiliation or public exhibition also mean:
  - A. public execution

- B. social degradation
  - C. banishment
  - D. public trial
13. During the 16th up to the 18th century, a criminal may be sent away from a place carried out by prohibition to coming against a specified territory. This is an ancient form of punishment called:
- A. Exile
  - B. Banishment
  - C. Transportation
  - D. public trial
14. The theory in penal science which maintains that punishment gives lesson to the offender and the would be criminals is called:
- A. Deterrence
  - B. Incapacitation
  - C. Reformatations
  - D. public safety
15. One of the following represents the earliest codification of the Roman law, which was incorporated into the Justinian Code.
- A. 12 Tables
  - B. Burgundian Code
  - C. Hammurabic Code
  - D. Code of Draco
16. The generic term that includes all government agencies, facilities, programs, procedures, personnel, and techniques concerned with the investigation, intake, custody, confinement, supervision, or treatment of alleged offenders refers to:
- A. Correction
  - B. Penology
  - C. Criminal Justice
  - D. the base pillar
17. The science, which deals with the study, comparison and identification of weapons alleged to have been used in the commission of a crime referred to \_\_\_\_.
- A. Ballista
  - B. Ballistica
  - C. Forensic
  - D. Forensic Ballistics
18. Those that are left behind by the criminal perpetrator in the scene of the crime, which have significance in criminal investigation are called \_\_\_\_.
- A. Weapons
  - B. Criminal Evidence

- C. Instrumentation
- D. Crime fruits

19. The study of physical evidences such as blood, bloodstains, fingerprints, tool marks, etc. through a laboratory work refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A. Criminalistics
  - B. Investigation
  - C. Interrogation
  - D. Police Science
20. One of the following is a vital investigative tool that has helped in the reconstruction of crime and the identity of suspects as well as victims because it is a factual and accurate record of the crime.
- A. Police works
  - B. Photography
  - C. Crime Scene Investigation
  - D. All of these
21. It refers to the collection of photographs of known criminals and their identities that is placed together in one file. This is known as \_\_\_\_.
- A. Police File
  - B. Mug File
  - C. Individual File
  - D. Album
22. The criminal activity by an enduring structure or organization developed and devoted primarily to the pursuit of profits through illegal means commonly known as \_\_\_\_.
- A. Organized crime
  - B. Professional Organization
  - C. White collar crime
  - D. Blue collar crime
23. What is the literal meaning of the term Cosa Nostra?
- A. One thing
  - B. Omerta
  - C. Two Things
  - D. 5th estate
24. The strict code of conduct that governs the behavior of the Mafia members is called \_\_\_\_.
- A. Omerta
  - B. Triad
  - C. Silencer
  - D. Mafioso

25. The group of drugs that are considered to be mind altering and gives the general effect of mood distortion are generally called
- A. Sedatives
  - B. Hypnotic
  - C. Hallucinogens
  - D. Tranquillizers
26. Drugs like glue, gasoline, kerosene, ether, paint, thinner, etc. are called:
- A. Solvents
  - B. Deliriants
  - C. Inhalants
  - D. All of these
27. Cocaine is a stimulant drug; LSD is a
- A. Hallucinogen
  - B. Narcotic
  - C. Solvent
  - D. Depressant
28. What opium preparation is combined with camphor to produce a household remedy for diarrhea and abdominal pain?
- A. Tincture of opium
  - B. Raw opium
  - C. Paregoric
  - D. Granulated opium
29. The group of drugs that when introduced into the system of the body can produce mental alertness and wakefulness
- A. Stimulants
  - B. Uppers
  - C. Speeds
  - D. All of these
30. The hallucinogenic alkaloid from a small Mexican mushroom used by Mexican Indians to induce nausea and muscular relaxation is called:
- A. Psilocybin
  - B. STP
  - C. DMT
  - D. Ibogaine
31. What do you call the most powerful natural stimulant?
- A. Erythroxyton coca
  - B. Heroin
  - C. Beta Eucaine
  - D. Cocaine Hydrochloride

32. What is the most important constituent of opium?
- A. Morphine
  - B. Heroin
  - C. Codeine
  - D. Cocaine
33. What drug is known as the "assassins of the youth"?
- A. Heroin
  - B. Cocaine
  - C. Marijuana
  - D. Shabu
34. Which of the following is a drug known in the street as "angel dust"?
- A. Mescaline
  - B. Diethyltryptamine
  - C. Phencyclidine
  - D. Psilocybin
35. In acute cases withdrawal of drugs causes serious physical illness also called abstinence syndrome. It is also otherwise known as:
- A. Psychological dependence
  - B. Physical dependence
  - C. Drug Addiction
  - D. "Cold Turkey"
36. It is defined as a crime where a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his or her occupation commits the criminal act.
- A. Labor Crimes
  - B. Organized Crimes
  - C. High Collar crimes
  - D. White collar crime
37. The groups of crimes categorized as violent crimes (Index crimes) and property crimes (Non Index crimes) are called \_\_\_\_.
- A. Conventional crimes
  - B. Non-conventional Crimes
  - C. Felony
  - D. Offense
38. These crimes are also called moral offenses or vice. Many of these crimes generally refer to Public Order Crimes - an offense that is consensual and lacks a complaining participant.
- A. Victimless crimes
  - B. Consensual crimes



- C. Sexual crimes
  - D. A & B only
39. Penitentiary generally refers to
- A. Prison
  - B. Place of Confinement
  - C. Penal Colony
  - D. All of these
40. One under the custody of lawful authority by reason of criminal sentence is \_\_\_\_.
- A. Prisoner
  - B. Inmate
  - C. Detainee
  - D. All of these
41. The theory in which reformation is based upon, on the ground that the criminal is a sick person.
- A. Positivist Theory
  - B. Classical Theory
  - C. Neo Classical School
  - D. Sociological Theory
42. Any act committed or omitted in violation of a public law forbidding or commanding it.
- A. legal act
  - B. Crime
  - C. Poena
  - D. Punishment
43. A rule of conduct, just, obligatory, enacted by legitimate authority for the common observance and benefit.
- A. Regulation
  - B. City Ordinance
  - C. Law
  - D. Lawful Act
44. The so called "forgotten person" in the criminal justice process.
- A. Police
  - B. Criminal
  - C. Judge
  - D. Victim
45. The term used to refer to the putting of a person to jail or prison by reason of service of sentence.
- A. Imprisonment
  - B. Confinement
  - C. Reformation
  - D. All of these

46. The knowledge acquired by the investigator from various sources.
- A. Intelligence
  - B. Information
  - C. Surveillance
  - D. all of these
47. It is the Latin term referring to "caught in the act" of performing a crime.
- A. Nullum Crimen
  - B. Dura lex sed lex
  - C. Ignorancia lex excusat
  - D. none of these
48. A system of coordinated activities, group of people, authority and leadership and cooperation towards a goal is called
- A. Formal Organizations
  - B. Informal Organizations
  - C. Police Administration
  - D. All of the above
49. An indefinite and unstructured organization that has no definite subdivision and comprised of unconscious group feelings, passions and activities of individuals is referred to as:
- A. Formal Organizations
  - B. Informal Organizations
  - C. Police Administration
  - D. None of the above
50. The study of the processes and conditions of the Law Enforcement pillar that is also called "police in action":
- A. Police Management
  - B. Police Organization
  - C. Organizational Structure
  - D. Police Administration
51. The ability of police administrators in winning support for departmental programs from people within the department as well as the citizens is called:
- A. Community relation
  - B. Police Leadership
  - C. Police planning
  - D. Community Policing
52. The extent to which an authority is concentrated or dispersed is called:
- A. Unity of Direction

- B. Centralization
  - C. Scalar of Chain
  - D. Unity of Command
53. The principle of organization suggesting that communication should ordinarily go upward and downward through establish channels in the hierarchy is
- A. Chain of Command
  - B. Unity of Command
  - C. Span of Control
  - D. Delegation of Authority
54. The principle of organization that results from the division of force into separate units to perform individual task is called
- A. Specialization
  - B. Chain of Command
  - C. Organizational Structure
  - D. All of the above
55. The staff specialist or unit in line organization that provides service knowledge is known as:
- A. Line and Staff Organization
  - B. Functional Organization
  - C. Line Organization
  - D. Structural Organization
56. A type of organizational structure in which quick decisions are made because of direct line authority and discipline is easily administered is called:
- A. Line and Staff Organization
  - B. Functional Organization
  - C. Line Organization
  - D. Functional and Staff Organization
57. The placement of subordinate into the position for which their capabilities best fit them is referred to as:
- A. Staffing
  - B. Organizing
  - C. Directing
  - D. Planning
58. A theory underlying the system of our criminal law, of which Rafael Garafalo and Enrico Ferri, including Dr. Cesare Lombroso, were the greatest exponents, that crime is considered as essentially asocial and natural phenomenon.
- A. Juristic or classical theory
  - B. Positivist or realistic theory
  - C. Punitive theory
  - D. Non- punitive theory

59. One of the characteristics of criminal law, where penal laws do not have retroactive effect, except in cases where they favor the accused charged with felony and who are not habitual criminals.
- A. Retrospective
  - B. General
  - C. Territorial
  - D. All of the foregoing
60. Are those crimes committed against the society which produce direct damage or prejudice common to all its members.
- A. Private crimes
  - B. Public crimes
  - C. Felony
  - D. Infractions
61. Are those crimes committed against individuals, particularly against their chastity, but which do not produce danger or prejudice common to other members of society.
- A. Private crimes
  - B. Public crimes
  - C. Felony
  - D. Infractions
62. Are those acts and omissions committed not only by means of deceit, but also by means of fault and are punishable by law.
- A. Justifying circumstances
  - B. Felonies
  - C. Exempting circumstances
  - D. Attempted felony
63. Is committed whenever the offender commences the commission of a crime directly by overt acts but does not perform all the acts of execution which should produce the felony as a consequence by reason of some cause or accident other than his own spontaneous desistance.
- A. Frustrated felony
  - B. Attempted felony
  - C. Consummated felony
  - D. Felony

64. From among the following, which is correct?
- A. RA 6975, Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 which took effect on June 7, 2002
  - B. RA 9165, Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 which took effect on July 4, 2002
  - C. RA 6975, Dangerous Drugs Act of 1972, took effect on March 2, 1972
  - D. RA 6425, Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002 which took effect on July 4, 2002
65. What is the term used to describe the intoxicating effect of a drug in the lingo of the drug users?
- A. Stoned
  - B. Rush
  - C. High
  - D. Trip
66. The drug heroin was a chemically synthesized of
- A. Morphine
  - B. Opium Juice
  - C. Codeine
  - D. Coca paste
67. What group of countries where the first important drug traffic route was organized from drug discovery up to marketing?
- A. Peru-Uruguay-Panama-Columbia
  - B. The Golden Triangle
  - C. Middle East- Europe-U.S
  - D. The Golden Crescent
68. What part of the globe is the principal source of all forms of cocaine?
- A. South East Asia
  - B. South America
  - C. Middle East
  - D. South West Asia
69. The Golden Triangle is for the Chinese Triad, Columbia and Peru is for:
- A. La Cosa Nostra
  - B. Cammora
  - C. Medellin Cartel
  - D. YAKUZA
70. The drug addict who shows many "tracks" from injection of hypodermic needles is mostly addicted to:
- A. liquid amphetamine
  - B. heroin

- C. shabu
  - D. freebase cocaine
71. The drug addict or user generally acquires the drug habit because of being:
- A. powerless and less self control
  - B. emotionally unstable
  - C. socially maladjusted
  - D. all of these
72. In knowing the history of drug taking of a person, the best information is taken from:
- A. trained psychologist
  - B. doctors or physicians
  - C. laboratory results
  - D. patient himself
73. When the drug dependent develops changes in the normal functioning of the brain that can be manifested in undesirable conditions, he suffers from mental invalid. Mental invalid in the context of drug abuse means:
- A. mental deterioration due to drug addiction
  - B. loss of will power to quit from drug use
  - C. loss of contact with reality
  - D. distortion of sensory perception
74. A drug abuser, because of his use of unsterilized paraphernalia, tends to develop low resistance and becomes susceptible to various infections such as:
- A. stomach cancer
  - B. head aches and body pains
  - C. communicable diseases
  - D. loss of appetite
75. Any private person who shall enter the dwelling of another against the will of the latter
- A. none of these
  - B. trespassing to dwelling
  - C. light threats
  - D. usurpation
76. Which of the following types of accident is most decreased by the installation of traffic light?
- A. Cross traffic accidents
  - B. Misunderstanding between motorist and traffic officers
  - C. Accidents of confusion
  - D. Accidents of decision of right of way
77. Is that which is not excluded by the law as tending to prove a fact in issue
- A. material evidence
  - B. relevant evidence

- C. direct evidence
  - D. competent evidence
78. The use of one or more electrical appliances or devices which draw or consume electrical current beyond the designed capacity of the existing electrical system
- A. self-closing door
  - B. jumper
  - C. overloading
  - D. oxidizing material
79. The method of determining and finding the best way to remedy the specific cause or causes of the complaint or grievance refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. investigation procedure
  - B. cross examination
  - C. grievance procedure
  - D. criminal procedure
80. When people are considered as source of information, the experienced police officer
- A. recognizes that persons from all walks of life represent potential investigative resources
  - B. develops his contracts only with law abiding citizens
  - C. restricts his efforts to members of the departments
  - D. concentrates all his efforts to acquire informants only from criminal types
81. Macho means
- A. assertive
  - B. angry
  - C. heroic
  - D. stubborn
82. The adjudication by the court that the defendant is guilty or is not guilty of the offense charged and the imposition of the penalty provided by law on the defendant who pleads or is found guilty thereof
- A. judgment
  - B. false informant
  - C. information
  - D. admission
83. A clandestine operation in a police parlance means:
- A. covert intelligence
  - B. surveillance
  - C. secret activity
  - D. overt intelligence

84. Any motor vehicle accident that result in injuries other than fatal to one or more persons.
- A. non-fatal injury accident
  - B. fatal accident
  - C. traffic law enforcer
  - D. property damage accident
85. An enclosed vertical space of passage that extends from the floor to floor, as well as for the base to the top of the building is called
- A. sprinkle evidence
  - B. vertical shaft
  - C. flash point
  - D. standpipe system
86. A word or group of words that express a complete thought.
- A. adverb
  - B. verb
  - C. subject
  - D. sentence
87. When an investigator finds a tool a the crime scene, he should first of all:
- A. pick it up for closer examine taking care not to jar it.
  - B. Compare the cutting edge of the tool with the impressions to determine if this was the tool used in the crime.
  - C. immediately collect it and always send it to the crime laboratory for scientific examination
  - D. wait until the crime scene has been sketched or photographed and measurements taken before he collects the evidence
88. A wall designated to prevent the spread of fire having a fire resistance rating of not less than four hours with sufficient structural stability to remain standing even if construction on either side collapses under the fire conditions.
- A. Wood rack
  - B. fire wall
  - C. post wall
  - D. fire trap
89. The presence of the symptom of alcohol intoxication with out smell of alcoholic breath is a sign that the suspected person is under the influence of:
- A. Amphetamine drug
  - B. Barbiturates



- C. Hallucinogens
  - D. Narcotics
90. In a state of agitation and dullness of the mind as a result of drug, the dependent becomes careless and losses concentration on his job. This may cause to:
- A. accident in the home
  - B. accident at work
  - C. dependence to family resources
  - D. Withdrawn forgetfulness
91. Drugs that are categorized as uppers or speeds can give the following symptoms of abuse, except:
- A. dilation of pupils
  - B. sudden burst of laughter
  - C. increasingly inactive
  - D. wakefulness
92. The burning of a small quantity of the suspected substance and determining the odor or smell having similar to burnt banana leaves or has a sweetish odor is a field test that can reveal the drug \_\_\_\_.
- A. Marijuana
  - B. Opium
  - C. Coca leaves
  - D. Peyote Cactus
93. The drug that is obtained from the alkaloid of the leaves of the Erythroxylon coca and the other species of Erthroxlon Linne, or by synthesis from ecgoine and its derivatives is called:
- A. Heroin
  - B. Sodium Carbonate
  - C. Codeine
  - D. Cocaine
94. "Bennies" and "dexies" are for amphetamines; "red devils" and "double trouble are for \_\_\_\_.
- A. Demerol
  - B. Sulfates
  - C. Barbiturates
  - D. Deliriants
95. What kind of drug examination is made during the initial investigation conducted by the first responding officers?
- A. Field Testing
  - B. Laboratory Analysis
  - C. Color Reaction Testing
  - D. all of these

96. Duquenois-Levine test is for marijuana; Symone's test is for:
- A. Shabu
  - B. Cocaine
  - C. Opium derivatives
  - D. Amphetamine
97. The presence of drug paraphernalia at the drug scene in the form of syringe and needle, tourniquet, spoon or bottle top "cookies" and tinfoil packet reveals that the drug being administered are:
- A. tablet drugs
  - B. capsule drugs
  - C. liquid drugs
  - D. marijuana leaves
98. The body sign, in narcotic death investigation, of bluish discoloration of the face and or fingernails due to insufficient oxygenation of the blood caused by increase in carbon dioxide in the body is called:
- A. Petechial hemorrhage
  - B. Cyanosis
  - C. Asphyxia
  - D. Hematoma
99. What is called the "visual evidence" in drug related cases?
- A. Needle marks/tracks
  - B. Asphyxiation
  - C. Skin diseases
  - D. Internal body signs
100. What kind of alcohol is used in alcoholic drinks?
- A. Methyl Alcohol
  - B. Ethyl Alcohol
  - C. Brewery
  - D. Ethylene

- End of Set One -

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**SET TWO**

1. Intoxication when considered under the law is considered
  - A. Alternative Circumstance
  - B. Maladaptive Behavior
  - C. Delinquent act
  - D. Anti social Behavior
2. In substance abuse, what is the scientific name of the tobacco plant?
  - A. Nicotino Tabakumo
  - B. Nicotiana Tabacum
  - C. Nikotiano Tabaku
  - D. Tabaku Nicotino
3. What is the addictive substance or chemical contained in tobacco cigarettes?
  - A. Tar
  - B. Carbon Monoxide
  - C. Carbon Dioxide
  - D. Nicotine
4. A certain intersection, for several reasons, has more traffic accidents than any other part in the area. The Police unit assignment to the area should.
  - A. Park near the intersection, in plain view, and wait for violators.
  - B. Park your motorcycle at the center of intersection to caution motorist
  - C. Park near the intersection, more or less hidden from view
  - D. Cruise all the assigned area but give extra attention to the intersection
5. Every device which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails.
  - A. Skating
  - B. Bicycle
  - C. Tricycle
  - D. Motor vehicles

6. Hypothetical means
  - A. Temporary
  - B. Exaggerated
  - C. Provable
  - D. Assumed
7. A public officer or employee when NOT being authorized by judicial order, shall enter a dwelling against the will of the owner thereof is committing:
  - A. Legal entry
  - B. Violation of domicile
  - C. Illegal entry
  - D. Abatement
8. Any act that would remove or naturalized a fire hazard
  - A. Allotment
  - B. Combustion
  - C. Distillation
  - D. Abatement
9. It is the investigator's responsibility to insure that every precaution is exercised to preserve the evidence.
  - A. Tagging of evidence
  - B. Evaluation of evidence
  - C. Preservation of evidence
  - D. Releasing evidence
10. Trial is allowed only after arrangement and the accused may waive his right to appear at the trial except when his presence is required for purposes of identification. This is the principle of trial in \_\_\_\_.
  - A. Substitution
  - B. Absentia
  - C. Re-assignment
  - D. Ordeal
11. What is the sworn written statement charging a person with an offence, subscribed by the offended party, any peace officer or other employee of the government or government institution in charge of the enforcement or execution of the law violated?
  - A. Deposition
  - B. Complaint
  - C. Police blotter
  - D. Information

12. Evidence is admissible when it is relevant to the issue and is not excluded by the rules on
- A. Real evidence
  - B. Secondary evidence
  - C. Admissibility of evidence
  - D. Relevancy of evidence
13. The fundamental responsibility of the officer in charge of protecting the crime scene is to:
- A. interrogate the witnesses
  - B. engage in the search for traces left by the search for traces left by the criminal
  - C. remove of evidence which may prove importance to the case
  - D. preserving the site of the crime in the same physical condition as it was left by the perpetrator
14. The main reason why both traffic officers and signal lights are used on some intersection is that
- A. motorist are discourage from "jumping signals"
  - B. traffic can be kept moving at a faster rate
  - C. greater safety to pedestrians and motorist is effected
  - D. an officer can stop and start as necessity demands
15. It is the coordinating machinery in the operation of the criminal justice system.
- A. Department of Justice
  - B. Peace and Order council
  - C. Court
  - D. Municipal Government
16. All lines, patterns, words, colors or other gadgets EXCEPT signs set into the surface or applied upon or attached to the pavement or curbing officially place for the purpose of regulating traffic is called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. warning signs
  - B. traffic management
  - C. traffic engineering
  - D. pavement marking
17. A person undergoing criminal investigation enjoys his three constitutional rights such as
- A. the right to oppose whatever the accusation on him
  - B. the right to plea guilty and not guilty
  - C. the right to oppose whatever accusation or him based on his constitutional right
  - D. the right to remain silent, the right to counsel, the right to be informed of the nature of the accusation

18. "A" stabbed "B". "A" brought "B" to a hospital for medical treatment. Had it not been the timely medical attendance. "B" would have died. This is a case of
- A. a physical injury
  - B. an attempted felony
  - C. a consummated felony
  - D. a frustrated felony
19. The authority of the court to take cognizance of a case in the first instance is known as:
- A. original jurisdiction
  - B. appellate jurisdiction
  - C. general jurisdiction
  - D. delegated jurisdiction
20. Amphetamine is representative of good class of stimulant known as
- A. sticks
  - B. knocks- out drops
  - C. reefers
  - D. pop pills
21. The primary purpose of bail is
- A. to protect the accused rights
  - B. to keep the accused in jail until trial
  - C. to punish the accused for the crime
  - D. to release the accused
22. Prohibitive traffic signs and restrictive traffic signs shall have
- A. blue background and white symbols
  - B. a red background and white symbols and black border
  - C. white background with black symbols and red border
  - D. green background with white and black symbols
23. The \_\_\_\_ shall be conducted as a pre-requisite to grant permits and/or license by local governments or other government agencies.
- A. Fire safety inspection
  - B. Fire protection assembly
  - C. Fire alerting system
  - D. Fire service
24. The place of trial for a criminal action is cited
- A. territory
  - B. action
  - C. jurisdiction
  - D. venue

25. Motor vehicle propelled by an internal combustion engine shall be equipped with a \_\_\_\_\_ and said motor vehicle passes through a street of any city, municipality or thickly populated district or barrio.
- A. wiper
  - B. light
  - C. muffler
  - D. windshield
26. Investigator must be patient to obtain accurate and complete information especially with uncooperative subjects.
- A. logical mind
  - B. power of self-control
  - C. perseverance
  - D. integrity
27. Intervention of the offended party in the criminal action is not allowed in the following instances EXCEPT:
- A. when he has not waived the civil action
  - B. when he has file the civil action ahead of the criminal
  - C. when he ahs expressly reserved the right to institute the civil action separately
  - D. when he has waived the civil action
28. 60. Articles and material which are found in connection with the investigation and which aid in establishing the identify of the perpetrator or the circumstances under which the crime was committed or which, in general assist in the prosecution of this criminal.
- A. physical evidence
  - B. associative evidence
  - C. corpus delicti
  - D. tracing evidence
29. One in which all the ingredients of the offense are committed in one place.
- A. local action
  - B. local crimes
  - C. none of these
  - D. transitory action

30. A traffic police officer stationed the route of a parade has been ordered by his superior to allow no cars to cross the route. While the parade is in progress, an ambulance driver on an emergency run attempts to drive his ambulance across the route while the parade is passing. Under these circumstances the traffic police officer should.
- A. ask the driver to wait until the traffic police officer contact his superior and obtains decisions
  - B. stop the parade long enough to permit the ambulance to cross the street
  - C. hold up the ambulance in accordance with the superior's order
  - D. direct the ambulance driver to the shortest detour which will add at least then minutes to run
31. An instance that may cause fires from the heat accumulated from the rolling, sliding or friction in machinery or between two hard surfaces, at least one of which is usually a metal is called.
- A. static electricity
  - B. overheating of machine
  - C. friction heat
  - D. heat from arching
32. Method of heat transfer by direct contact
- A. nuclear fission
  - B. conduction
  - C. convection
  - D. Radiation
33. The desire to give information as an excuse to talk to the police in order to get more information from them than he gives.
- A. double crosser informants
  - B. false informants
  - C. self aggrandizing
  - D. mercenary informants
34. Assume that a dead body has been discovered on the street and being the only police officer around, you have been called upon by a passersby to proceed to the scene upon arriving at the scene, several onlookers are gathered. As a rule, it essential that a police office should refrain from expressing his opinion as to the probable cause of death because.
- A. his opinion may influence the investigator assigned to the case
  - B. no useful purpose will be served
  - C. the killer may overhead your conclusion



- D. he do not know the cause of the death
35. The first action taken by a traffic unit to escape from collision course or otherwise avoid a hazard
- A. state of evasive action
  - B. point of possible perception
  - C. point of no escape
  - D. final position
36. An informant who gives information to the police/investigator, and his purpose of informing the police is to eliminate rival or competition.
- A. rival-elimination informant
  - B. self aggrandizing informant
  - C. mercenary informants
  - D. anonymous informant
37. A number representing the resistance to sliding of two surfaces in contract is known as:
- A. coefficient of friction
  - B. traffic jam
  - C. attribute
  - D. contract damage
38. The primary job of an investigator is to determine whether a crime has been committed in order to determine such he must have knowledge of the so called cardinal question of investigation and there are \_\_\_\_ cardinals of investigation.
- A. six
  - B. three
  - C. vocabulary
  - D. diction
39. The correct choice of word selecting the exact precise objective words to convey as meaning
- A. exclamation point
  - B. punctuation
  - C. vocabulary
  - D. diction
40. Instrument used to open and close a fire hydrant
- A. hydrant key
  - B. kilowatts
  - C. key board
  - D. bunch of key

41. For offense falling under the jurisdiction of Municipal Trial Courts and Municipal Circuit trial courts, prosecution is instituted
- A. By filling a complaint with the Regional Trial Court
  - B. By filing a complaint directly with the court
  - C. By filling a complaint with the chief of Police in the municipality
  - D. By filling a complaint with the fiscal for preliminary investigation
42. With respect to minor traffic violations, the traffic police officers should be guided foremost by the consideration that
- A. some traffic violation are intended
  - B. the aim is to discourage violations
  - C. same traffic violations are caused by negligence
  - D. violations must be punished
43. Bilious means
- A. wealthy
  - B. puffed out
  - C. bad tempered
  - D. irritable
44. "A" wanted to kill "C". The former pointed his gun to the latter. As "A" pressed the trigger, the gun jammed and "C" manage to escape. This is an example of:
- A. frustrated felony
  - B. attempted felony
  - C. consummated and frustrated
  - D. consummated felony
45. The act that provides the National Police Commission to conduct Police examination is;
- A. RA 2260
  - B. RA 6040
  - C. RA 4864
  - D. RA 6141
46. The maximum tenure of office of the Chief of PNP or the Director General of the PNP is;
- A. 4 years
  - B. 6 years
  - C. 5 years
  - D. 8 years
47. In the Attrition System of the PNP, the maximum tenure of the PNP Regional Director is ;
- A. 4 years
  - B. 6 years
  - C. 5 years

- D. 9 years
48. What should be conducted in order to determine whether a case falls under the jurisdiction of the regional Trial Court?
- A. Inquest proceeding
  - B. Preliminary conference
  - C. Preliminary investigation
  - D. Search and Seizure
49. What is the Latin term for criminal intent?
- A. Mens Rea
  - B. Magna Culpa
  - C. Inflagrante Delicto
  - D. Mala Vise
50. In simple sense, it is an act of deciding in advance on what is to be done and how it is to be accomplished; it is in essence, preparations for action.
- A. Operations
  - B. management
  - C. planning
  - D. administration
51. Standard operating procedures that is intended to be used in all situations of all kinds, and shall be outlines as a guide to officers and men in the field.
- A. headquarters procedures
  - B. special operating procedures
  - C. field procedures
  - D. characteristics of plans
52. Standard operating procedures, that is includes the procedures and the duties of dispatcher, jailer, matron and other personnel concerned which may be reflected in the duty manual.
- A. headquarters procedures
  - B. special operating procedures
  - C. field procedures
  - D. operational plans
53. A type of plans, that considers plans for the operations of special divisions like, patrol, traffic, vice, and juvenile delinquency control.
- A. Policies or procedures
  - B. Tactical plans
  - C. Operational plans
  - D. extra-office plans

54. A type of plan that includes those procedures for coping with specific situations at known locations, such plans for dealing with an attack against building with alarm systems and an attack against. Headquarters of the PNP.
- A. tactical plans
  - B. management plans
  - C. extra-office plans
  - D. operational plans
55. A plan that includes the mapping out in advance all operations involved in the organization, management of personnel and material and in the procurement and disbursement of money, etc.
- A. management of plans
  - B. operational plans
  - C. extra-office plans
  - D. characteristics of plans
56. A step in planning, that calls for identification of the problem, understanding both records and its possible solution; a situation must exist for which something must and can be done.
- A. collecting all pertinent facts
  - B. analyzing the facts
  - C. clarifying the problems
  - D. developing alternative plans
57. A step in planning, that states that no attempt shall be made to develop a plan until all facts relating to it have been gathered.
- A. collecting all pertinent facts
  - B. developing alternative plans
  - C. analyzing the facts
  - D. selecting the most appropriate alternative
58. Of the following steps in planning, one which after all the data have been gathered, a careful study and evaluation shall be made; this provides the basis from which a plan or plans are evolved.
- A. developing alternative plans
  - B. selecting the most appropriate alternative
  - C. developing the facts
  - D. selling the plan
59. One step in planning, that is necessary in order to know whether a correct alternative was chosen, whether or not the plan is correct, which phase was poorly implemented, and whether additional planning may be necessary.
- A. evaluating the effectiveness of the plan
  - B. arranging for the execution of the plan
  - C. selecting the most appropriate alternative

- D. selling the plan
60. What activity requires the duty of a superior officer of any unit of the Philippine National Police and its units subordinates to establish rapport or good relationship with other law enforcement agencies of the government?
- A. Police Executive Training
  - B. Business - like Activity
  - C. Coordination and Cooperation
  - D. Socialization
61. The division that shall accomplish the primary responsibility of safeguarding the community through protection of persons and property, the suppression of criminal activities, the apprehension of criminals, the enforcement of laws and ordinances and regulations of conduct, and performing necessary services and inspections is
- A. Traffic Division
  - B. Theft and Robbery Division
  - C. Patrol Force
  - D. Juvenile Delinquency Control Division
62. The traffic accident investigator is chiefly concerned with accidents that involves one or both of the elements namely
- A. motor vehicles and traffic way
  - B. motor vehicle and victim
  - C. victim and traffic way
  - D. victim and traffic unit
63. One of the following statements that best indicates the main purpose of traffic law enforcement is
- A. reduce traffic by punishing violators of traffic rules
  - B. keep traffic moving at a steady rate to avoid bottlenecks
  - C. control the speed limited in densely populated areas
  - D. prevent traffic accidents and expedite the flow of traffic
64. It is customary for the police to keep records of lost or stolen automobile license plates. The best reason for this practice is to
- A. permit the promote issuance of new plate
  - B. prevent cards from being stolen
  - C. keep record of all outstanding license plate in use
  - D. detain any person found using or attempting to use any of these plates.

65. The general principle of traffic accident investigation is to
- A. consider road conditions as limiting conditions rather than as causes KVB
  - B. consider violation as primary causes and any other factors as secondary causes
  - C. regard any unfavorable factor existing immediately prior to the accident as a cause
  - D. look for the "key event" that cause the accident
66. The basic principle behind selective enforcement in traffic control is
- A. selection of geographical areas for strict enforcement
  - B. concentration of enforcement activities at peak traffic hours
  - C. a shifting emphasis on different types of violations
  - D. a warning rather than a citation will act as preventive measure for future violation
67. In the examination of the scene of accident, which of the following evidence will show how the accident happened?
- A. hole on the road pavement
  - B. the driver under the influence of liquor
  - C. point of impact
  - D. vehicle has break failure
68. The optional retirement for officers and new officers of the police service is
- A. 15 years
  - B. 25 years
  - C. 30 years
  - D. 20 years
69. The nature of complaint against any PNP member is called
- A. Individual Complaint
  - B. Public Complaint
  - C. Citizen's Complaint
  - D. Administrative Complaint
70. The consequence of an act, which temporarily deprives an officer from the privilege of performing his duty, is referred to as:
- A. Dismissal
  - B. Retirement
  - C. Resignation
  - D. Suspension

71. The staff service of the NAPOLCOM who renders legal opinion arising from the administration of the PNP is referred to as
- A. Personnel Administration Service
  - B. Planning and Research Service
  - C. Legal Affairs Service
  - D. People's Law Enforcement Board
72. The method of separation from the police service after completing the required age for length of service is called
- A. Retirement
  - B. Dismissal
  - C. Demotion
  - D. AWOL
73. The term of office of the four regular and full-time Commissioners of the NAPOLCOM is
- A. 6 years
  - B. 5 years
  - C. 4 years
  - D. 9 years
74. The NAPOLCOM shall be composed of the offices of Chairperson, Commissioners and one -
- A. Ex-officio Chairman
  - B. Secretary
  - C. Ex-officio Commissioner
  - D. Ex-officio Chairperson
75. The agency of the government responsible for the administration of police entrance and promotional examination is the
- A. Civil Service Commission
  - B. NAPOLCOM
  - C. PNPA
  - D. CHED
76. Complaints against personnel of the Internal Affairs Office shall be brought to the
- A. NAPOLCOM
  - B. Internal Affairs Service
  - C. PLEB
  - D. Inspector's Office
77. The PNP shall be organized to ensure accountability and uprightness in the police exercise of discretion as well as to achieve
- A. Reformation and rehabilitation
  - B. Efficiency and effectiveness
  - C. Organization and Administration
  - D. None of the above

78. The ex-officio chairman of the NAPOLCOM is the
- A. Chief of the PNP
  - B. Secretary of DILG
  - C. Commissioner from the civilian sector
  - D. None of the above
79. The four regulars and fulltime Commissioners shall appointed for a term of
- A. 4 years
  - B. 5 years
  - C. 6 years
  - D. 9 years
80. The reorganization of the PNP is made by the NAPOLCOM who shall conduct management audit, and prepare a proposed reorganization plan to be approved by
- A. DILG Secretary
  - B. Congress
  - C. C/PNP
  - D. President
81. The required age for the grant of waiver of age requirement for initial appointment in the PNP is
- A. not below 25 nor over 35 years of age
  - B. not below 20 nor over 35 years of age
  - C. less than 25 but not more than 32 years of age
  - D. more than 22 but less than 32 years of age
82. Anybody who will enter the PNP service with out a baccalaureate degree shall be given a maximum period of
- A. 3 years to comply with the education qualification
  - B. 4 years to comply with the education qualification
  - C. 5 years to comply with the education qualification
  - D. 6 years to comply with the education qualification
83. Under RA 8551 any PNP personnel who has not been promoted for a continuous service shall be retired or separated if the said period of non promotion gained with in:
- A. 20 yrs
  - B. 10 yrs
  - C. 18 months
  - D. none of these
84. The power to direct or oversee the day to day functions of police investigation of crime, crime prevention activities and traffic control in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the Commission is
- A. Employment
  - B. Planning
  - C. Operational Supervision



D. Deployment

85. Governors and mayors, upon having been elected and having qualified as such, are automatically deputized as representatives of the
- A. NAPOLCOM
  - B. DND
  - C. PLEB
  - D. None of the above
86. As a police officer, he/she should live a decent and virtuous life to serve as an example to others. This statement is part of the:
- A. PNP Code of Covenant
  - B. Policeman's Code
  - C. Police Officer's Creed
  - D. All of the above
87. The rank of a Senior Police Officer IV is equivalent to:
- A. Master Sergeant in the Military rank
  - B. Captain in the Military rank
  - C. Lieutenant in the Military rank
  - D. None of the above
88. A person can escape from the scene of the accident on one of the following ground:
- A. offense committed is serious
  - B. bringing the person to your custody
  - C. bring the suspect before the court to answer a charge of violation
  - D. if the person is under the imminent danger
89. In arresting the traffic violator or when it involved arrest due to traffic violation, the following procedures are followed except:
- A. bring the suspended person before the court
  - B. detention of the arrested person may take place
  - C. arrest can be effected even without a warrant
  - D. impose the probable penalty that might be imposed
90. What is missing in the sentence? "The investigator is \_\_\_\_\_."
- A. noun
  - B. verb
  - C. adverb
  - D. adjective
91. They are necessary in the sentence, since they show whether the sentence is clear or has a doubtful meaning.
- A. subject
  - B. punctuations
  - C. verbs

D. paragraphs

92. This statement is incorrect, except
- A. A police report that carries lies or half truth statements is still a police report.
  - B. A police report can be submitted as time allows.
  - C. Accurateness of a police report can be based partly on the use of our senses.
  - D. Adverbs are modifiers.
93. It explains best what a police report is.
- A. daily operational occurrences
  - B. exact narrations of facts
  - C. police records
  - D. reaffirming what took place
94. Supply the correct form of verb; "I am not as good today, as I \_\_\_\_\_yesterday."
- A. am
  - B. was
  - C. were
  - D. did
95. In police technical writing, avoid repetitions of nouns by using
- A. a verb
  - B. a pronoun
  - C. a common noun
  - D. a proper noun
96. SPO1 Matiyaga was promoted to the next rank by his Commanding Officer, on the strength of his recommendation. He gave a blow-out to his friends. Three months passed and he was still receiving the same salary. What form of communication is missing?
- A. Memorandum
  - B. Special order
  - C. Approval by his CO
  - D. Written confirmation
97. A final police report can only be submitted, and the case considered closed and solved when suspect was arrested and charged, witnesses are willing to testify in court, and,
- A. police investigator was summoned to appear in court.
  - B. statements taken were corroborated by witnesses
  - C. evidence were gathered and preserved for the prosecution of the case.
  - D. Judge to handle the case was already appointed.

98. All statements are incorrect, except
- A. the relevance of the police report depends on how it relays the exclusive objective
  - B. verbs are modifiers
  - C. keeping an open mind in reporting, makes the report fair
  - D. sometimes report writers should result to one's opinion.
99. These words are \_\_\_\_\_ e.g.; brake - break, bail - bale, buy - by, die - dye, and dear- deer. They are similar in sound but different in meaning and spelling.
- A. vocabularies
  - B. antonyms
  - C. homonyms
  - D. phrases
100. These statements are correct, except
- A. Police reports can serve as raw materials from which record systems can be adopted.
  - B. Police reports likewise serve as a gauge for good police performance.
  - C. Police reports make police investigators efficient in their jobs.
  - D. Police reports can be used for future reference.

**- End of Set Two -**

**INSTRUCTION:** Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no. 1 only.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**SET THREE**

1. "Ballista" is a gigantic bow or catapult which was used to hurl large objects such as stones at a particular distance to deter animals or enemy forces.
  - A. Catapult
  - B. Balle
  - C. Ballein
  - D. Ballista
2. Ballistics is the scientific study of the propulsion and motion of projectiles such as bullets, artillery shells, rockets and guided missiles.
  - A. Propulsion
  - B. Expulsion
  - C. Repulsion
  - D. Extraction
3. The British engineer Benjamin Robins conducted many experiments in interior ballistics. His findings justly entitle him to be called the
  - A. father of modern gunnery
  - B. father of modern ballistics
  - C. father of interior ballistics
  - D. father of forensic ballistics
4. Late in the 18th century the Anglo-American physicist Benjamin Thompson made the first attempt to measure the pressure generated by gunpowder. The account of his experiments was the most important contribution to
  - A. Exterior ballistics
  - B. Forensic Ballistics
  - C. Interior ballistics
  - D. None of these
5. Burning Rate - An arbitrary index of the quickness that burning propellant changes into gas. It is the rate controlled by the chemical composition, the size and shape of the propellant grains, and the pressure at which the burning takes place.
  - A. Gas Power
  - B. Burning Rate
  - C. Propulsion Rate

D. Bulk Density

6. It is the equal and opposite reaction of the gun against the forward movement of the bullet during the explosions.
- A. Residual Pressure
  - B. Recoil
  - C. Backfire
  - D. Misfire
7. The speed per unit of time of the M16 is 3,300 ft/sec. This refers to:
- A. Fire power
  - B. Velocity
  - C. Energy
  - D. All of these
8. The noise created at the muzzle point of the gun due to the sudden escape of the expanding gas coming in contact with the air in the surrounding atmosphere at the muzzle point.
- A. Muzzle Blast
  - B. Muzzle Energy
  - C. Range noise
  - D. Fire power
9. What is the actual curved path of the bullet during its flight from the gun muzzle to the target?
- A. Yaw
  - B. Accuracy
  - C. Trajectory
  - D. Velocity
10. The means that the bullet may lose its speed very rapidly during its flight the air. This is a number that relates to the effect of air drag on the bullet's flight and which can be used to later predict a bullet's trajectory under different circumstances through what are called "drag tables."
- A. Bullet trajectory
  - B. Critical zone
  - C. Ballistics Coefficient
  - D. Down Range
11. The curve taken by the bullet while in flight is called
- A. rifling curves
  - B. effective range
  - C. drift
  - D. maximum distance

12. Key-hole Shot - the tumbling of the bullet in its flight and hitting the target sideways as a result of not spinning on its axis.
- A. Key-hole shot
  - B. Back shot
  - C. Mid range trajectory
  - D. Point Blank
13. The power of the bullet that results in the instantaneous death of the victim is called
- A. Zero power
  - B. Power ranger
  - C. Shocking power
  - D. Power range
14. What do you call the depth of entry of the bullet in the target?
- A. Terminal Velocity
  - B. Terminal Penetration
  - C. Terminal Ballistics
  - D. Terminal Power
15. Shotgun pellets made from lead especially hardened by the addition of a slight amount of antimony. This refers to
- A. Shot Gun
  - B. Chilled Shot
  - C. Shot ballistics
  - D. All of these
16. This is caused by the flame or hot gases not by the hot projectiles as is commonly believed. It is also known as burning or charring.
- A. Blackening
  - B. Tattooing
  - C. Scorching
  - D. Pink coloration
17. It is the clogging of the blood vessel by foreign bodies such as air or bits of fats or septic embolus causing blocking to the blood flow to the distal tissues supplied by the blood.
- A. Embolism
  - B. Bleeding
  - C. Hemorrhage
  - D. Infection
18. Among the following, which is a long smooth bored firearm that is designed to prepare a single shot?
- A. Shotgun

- B. Musket
  - C. Carbine
  - D. Caliber
19. One from Hartford, Connecticut, who produced the first practical revolver and became famous for its .45 caliber.
- A. Samuel Colt
  - B. Carl Walther
  - C. Oliver Winchester
  - D. John C. Garand
20. Historians considered that the age of gunpowder began with its first use as a propellant for a projectile on
- A. 1313
  - B. 1413
  - C. 1280
  - D. 1350
21. That part of the handgun designed in a metal tube through which the bullet is fired.
- A. Grip
  - B. Frame
  - C. Barrel
  - D. Rifling
22. The main advantage of the double-action revolver over the single-action revolver is that
- A. it can be fired rapidly
  - B. it can be fired single shot
  - C. there is no recoil
  - D. better fire power
23. An automatic weapon that can fire from 400 to 1,600 rounds of ammunition each minute.
- A. Armalite
  - B. Uzi
  - C. Machine gun
  - D. Glock
24. Technically speaking, the term ammunition refers to
- A. a group of cartridges or to a single unit or single cartridge
  - B. a complete unfired unit consisting of a bullet, cartridge, case, gunpowder and primer
  - C. a "single round"
  - D. all of these
25. It includes rocket launchers and such mounted guns as howitzers, mortars, antiaircraft guns, and naval guns.
- A. Gunnery
  - B. Artillery
  - C. Musketry

D. Ballistics

26. It is the soft guiding metal which serves as the container of priming mixture, paper disc and anvil.
- A. Primer cup
  - B. Primer mixture
  - C. Paper disc
  - D. Battery cup
27. Proof Marks - It is the examination and testing of firearms by a recognized authority according to certain rules and stamped with a mark to indicate that they are safe for sale and used by the public.
- A. Provisional Proof
  - B. Proof Marks
  - C. Skid Marks
  - D. Slippage Marks
28. Skid Marks - When the bullet first starts forward without turning, that before the bullet can begin to turn, it moves forward a small distance and this makes the front of the groove in the bullet wider than the rear part which leave an impression called
- A. Provisional Proof
  - B. Proof Marks
  - C. Skid Marks
  - D. Slippage Marks
29. A mechanism in a revolver that connects pivot between the frame and cylinder.
- A. trigger spring
  - B. trigger guard
  - C. yoke
  - D. anvil
30. A photograph of the crime scene is a factual reproduction and accurate record of the crime scene because it captures time, space and \_\_\_\_
- A. person
  - B. event
  - C. thing
  - D. crime scene
31. In police photography it can be use as demonstration enlargements, individual photos, projection slides, motion pictures during
- A. Court prceedings
  - B. Court exhibits
  - C. Educational tour
  - D. Crime prevention



32. In photography, the light writes when it strikes minute crystals of light sensitive surfaces (films and photographic papers) thru the use of a mechanical device called
- A. Camera
  - B. Photograph device
  - C. Film and accessories
  - D. Flashlight
33. \_\_\_\_ is a mechanical result of photography.
- A. Camera
  - B. Picture
  - C. Photograph
  - D. Film
34. The bending of light around an object gives rise to the phenomenon called \_\_\_\_\_. This phenomenon is responsible for the partial illumination of object parts not directly in the path of the light.
- A. detracton
  - B. retraction
  - C. diffraction
  - D. defragmentation
35. What is the approximate wavelength of the primary color red?
- A. 700 mu
  - B. 450 mu
  - C. 550 mu
  - D. 590 mu
36. In photography, which one is not a primary color?
- A. All of these
  - B. Cyan
  - C. Magenta
  - D. Yellow
37. \_\_\_\_ Absorption refers to the taking in of light by the material. Following the law of conservation of energy, such light taken in is not lost but merely transformed into heat.
- A. Diffraction
  - B. Somnambulism
  - C. Absorption
  - D. Convection

38. These are TRANSPARENT OBJECTS - mediums that merely slow down the speed of light but allow to pass freely in other respects, transmit 90% or more of the incident light.
- A. Translucent objects
  - B. Opaque objects
  - C. Transparent objects
  - D. None of these
39. The simplest camera is a \_\_\_\_, which consists of a box with a small hole in one of its sides.
- A. Camera obscura
  - B. Fixed focus camera
  - C. Pinhole camera
  - D. Nikon camera
40. What changes the size of the aperture of the lens and regulates the amount of light reaching the film?
- A. diaphragm
  - B. shutter
  - C. lens
  - D. film
41. What part of the camera controls the opening and closing of the shutter, regulates the quantity of light that reaches and affects the sensitized material, a dial which sets the length of time in which the light is allowed to enter the camera?
- A. Shutter speed
  - B. Focusing mechanism
  - C. Shutter release button
  - D. Shutter speed dial
42. The lens is as important a part of a camera as the body. Lenses are referred to in generic terms as wide-angle, normal, and telephoto. The three terms refer to the focal length of the lens, which is customarily measured in \_\_\_\_
- A. Millimeters
  - B. Inches
  - C. Centimeters
  - D. Mile per second
43. What kind of lens causes light rays to converge, or come together, and is called a positive lens. A positive lens focuses light from a distant source into visible image that appears on then opposite side of the lens to the object.
- A. Concave
  - B. Convex
  - C. Reflex
  - D. converge

44. \_\_\_\_ is the process of changing the distance between the centers of the lens to the focal plane. It is the technique of adjusting the focal length to get the sharp image of the object or scene to be photographed.
- A. Infinity
  - B. Lens change
  - C. Focusing
  - D. Shutting
45. It is important to have the lens at the right distance from the film otherwise the image of an object point will be seen as a circle which is
- A. clear in appearance
  - B. blurred in appearance
  - C. no photo
  - D. all of these
46. What part of the film consists of silver compounds which are light sensitive and halogens?
- A. Top layer
  - B. Emulsion layer
  - C. Film base
  - D. Film surface
47. It is defined as the product of illumination and time. The unit of it is usually in meter candle second which is equivalent to exposure produced by a light source of one candlepower, in the second at a distance of one meter from the surface of the sensitive material.
- A. Photographic exposure
  - B. None of these
  - C. Photographic speed
  - D. Light
48. These are used to control the relative tone values in which colors are rendered by the photographic process, to lighten or darkened particular colors or to obtain color separation records for color photography works.
- A. Viewing Filter
  - B. Color Filter
  - C. Filtering
  - D. None of these

49. Because of the fact that all negative do not print best on one kind of paper, and in order to permit printing for special effects, photographic papers is made in several different grades of contrast and surface texture. What is the paper made by Kodak that offers six degrees of contrast and glossy surface?
- A. Glossy paper
  - B. Manila paper
  - C. Velox paper
  - D. Bond paper
50. One that is executed in accordance with the Code of Commerce or any Mercantile Law, containing disposition of commercial rights or obligations.
- A. Commercial document
  - B. Holographic wills
  - C. Notarial wills
  - D. Private document
51. The term "insertion" and "interlineations" include the addition of writing and other material between lines or paragraphs or the addition of whole page to a document.
- A. Insertion or interlineations
  - B. Integration
  - C. Obliteration
  - D. None of these
52. In questioned document examination, what is an "OFF-HAND OPINION"?
- A. A conclusion that is not based on scientific examination
  - B. A mere speculation of facts contained in the document
  - C. A scientific findings as to the content of document
  - D. All of these
53. It is a kind of handwriting that is characterized by being connected in which one letter is joined to the next.
- A. Script
  - B. Block
  - C. Vigorous
  - D. Cursive
54. A writer may deliberately try to alter his usual writing habits in hopes of hiding his identity. The results, regardless of their effectiveness are termed as \_\_\_\_.
- A. Down stroke
  - B. Gestalt
  - C. Disguised writing
  - D. Graphology

55. The place where the writer grasps the barrel of the pen and the angle at which he holds it is called
- A. Pen lift
  - B. Pen hold
  - C. Print script
  - D. Pen pressure
56. The element of the writing movement which is marked by regular or periodic recurrences. It may be classed as smooth, intermittent, or jerky in its quality.
- A. Shading
  - B. Simplification
  - C. Slope slant
  - D. Rhythm
57. What do we call the series of lines or curves written in a single letter; one of the lines of an alphabet or series of lines or curves within a single letter; the path traced by the pen on the paper?
- A. Pen lift
  - B. Slope
  - C. Delta
  - D. Stroke
58. One is not a type of handwriting "Standards"
- A. Collected Standards
  - B. Requested standards
  - C. Post litem motan exemplars
  - D. All of these
59. The act/process of making the content/s of a document not the intended content.
- A. falsification
  - B. counterfeiting
  - C. forgery
  - D. erasure
60. The study of handwriting to determine one's personality traits is called
- A. handwriting analysis
  - B. graphology
  - C. dactyloscopy
  - D. fecalysis

61. Who studied fear and its influence on the hearth and his observations subsequently formed the basis for the technique in the development of the sphygmomanometer and the scientific cradle, which he used in studying fear on the heart?
- A. Cesare Lombroso
  - B. Angelo Mosso
  - C. William Marston
  - D. John Larson
62. Who employed the first scientific instrument to detect deception? This instrument known as hydrosphygmograph, measured changes in pulse and blood pressure when suspects were questioned about their involvement in or knowledge of a specific response.
- A. Cesare Lombroso
  - B. Angelo Mosso
  - C. William Marston
  - D. John Larson
63. It is a scientific diagnostic instrument used to record physiological changes in the blood pressure, pulse rate, respiration and skin resistance of an examinee under controlled condition.
- A. Lie detection
  - B. Polygraph
  - C. Polygraph examination
  - D. Truth serum
64. Any untruthful statement; falsehood; anything that deceives or creates false impression.
- A. Joke
  - B. Story
  - C. Telling
  - D. Lie
65. "Hindu book of health and science" which is considered as the earliest known reference of the methods for detecting deception.
- A. Hindu Yoga
  - B. Ayur-Veda
  - C. Arya abram
  - D. Midos Yagu

66. The science and art of improving human breeds by so applying the ascertained principles of genetics and inheritance as to secure a desirable combination of physical characteristics and mental traits in the offspring of suitably mated parents?
- A. Genetics
  - B. Eugenics
  - C. Metabolism
  - D. Psycho Synthesis
67. In polygraph examination, the whole chart when finished is called
- A. result
  - B. polygram
  - C. analysis
  - D. diagnostic
68. The major component of the polygraph machine are, except
- A. PNEUMOGRAPH
  - B. CARDIO-SPHYMOGRAPH
  - C. GALVANOGRAPH
  - D. KYMOGRAPH
  - E. PEN AND INKING SYSTEM
69. "Did you shoot Mr X?" is an example of \_\_\_ in polygraph examination.
- A. Control question
  - B. Relevant question
  - C. Irrelevant question
  - D. Evidence connecting question
70. Which of the following questions made in a polygraph examination maybe considered an irrelevant question?
- A. Have you ever been called by the name Allan?
  - B. Is today Monday?
  - C. Are you over 20 years of age?
  - D. All of the above
71. This test is applied when the response to relevant and control questions are similar in degree and in consistency and in a way that the examiner cannot determine whether the subject is telling the truth or not.
- A. Silent answer test
  - B. Peak of tension test
  - C. Guilt complex test
  - D. General question test

72. To facilitate evaluation and interpretation of test charts, markings are made with the use of signs and symbols. Which of the following examples of chart markings should be the first marking of the examiner in the chart?
- A. X / 60 / 1.5 A
  - B. XX / 60 / 1.5 A
  - C. X
  - D. XX
73. A principle involved in fingerprinting which states that there are no two fingerprints that are exactly alike unless taken from the same finger.
- A. Permanency
  - B. Individuality
  - C. Infallability
  - D. Generality
74. The biggest percentage of fingerprint pattern is
- A. Arches
  - B. Loops
  - C. Whorls
  - D. Accidentals
75. It symbolized by letter X in the fingerprint classification.
- A. Ulnar Loop
  - B. Plain arch
  - C. Accidental whorl
  - D. Tented arch
76. The reason why fountain pen ink, colored ink and stamp pad are objectionable are, except
- A. They are too thin
  - B. They dry too quickly
  - C. The stamp pad smears easily
  - D. Satisfactory for comparison purposes
77. These are fingerprints which are imprinted by mere chance or without any intention to produce the print.
- A. Chance print
  - B. Chance impression
  - C. Visible print
  - D. Latent print
78. If a finger appears to be amputated (cut off) just place the symbol or simple abbreviation as \_\_\_ and the date of amputation on the box of the finger actually amputated.
- A. AMP
  - B. AMPT
  - C. APT
  - D. AMPUT
79. Which has been known as the circulating tissue of the body?
- A. brain



- B. skin
  - C. Mucus membrane
  - D. None of these
80. The yellowish fluid of blood in which numerous blood corpuscles is called
- A. Serum
  - B. Plasma
  - C. Red cells
  - D. Cloth
81. What test is used to determine whether blood is a human or non-human origin?
- A. Marquis test
  - B. Precipitin test
  - C. Baberios test
  - D. Levine test
82. \_\_\_\_ is a specialized epithelial outgrowth of the skin which occur everywhere on the human body except on the palm of the hands and the sole of the feet.
- A. nails
  - B. skin
  - C. hair
  - D. pores
83. What kind of fluid is used to restore tampered serial numbers?
- A. Etching fluid
  - B. STP fluid
  - C. Motolite fluid
  - D. Gun serial fluid
84. As regards the relation of the site of the application of force and location of injury, the injury found at site of the application of force is called
- A. Coup injury
  - B. Contre injury
  - C. Coup contre coup injury
  - D. Locus minoris resistancia
85. Wound characterized by products of forcible contact are called
- A. Abrasion
  - B. Multiple wound
  - C. Mutilation
  - D. Punctured

86. All forms of violent death which results primarily from the interference with the process of respiration or to condition in which the supply of oxygen to the blood or tissue or both has been reduced below normal level are called
- A. Death by asphyxia
  - B. Death by mutilation
  - C. Death by injection
  - D. Death by violence
87. It is defined as a remedy or process by which a child born out of lawful wedlock and are therefore considered illegitimate are by fiction of law considered by subsequent valid marriage of the parents.
- A. Adoption
  - B. Legitimation
  - C. Foster parenting
  - D. Naturalization
88. The introduction of seminal fluid with spermatozoa in the generative of a woman by any means of springe, pipette, irrigator, etc is called
- A. penetration
  - B. insertion
  - C. insemination
  - D. fingering
89. The physical incapacity of either sex to allow or grant to the other legitimate sexual gratification.
- A. Sterility
  - B. Impotency
  - C. Frigidity
  - D. Erectile failure
90. In England, he was a buckle maker then a brothel operator; a master criminal who became London's most effective criminal investigator. He was the most famous THIEF-CATCHER in 1720s.
- A. Alexander Mocanochie
  - B. Jonathan Wild
  - C. Billy Cook
  - D. John Howard
91. He was known to be the creator of the "bow street runners", a group of police officers attached to the Bow Street Court, and not in uniform, performing criminal investigative functions.
- A. Henry Fielding
  - B. John Fielding
  - C. John Howard
  - D. Robert Peel

92. The founder and chief organizer of the London Metropolitan Police – the Scotland Yard, which became famous police organization in the world.
- A. Henry Fielding
  - B. John Fielding
  - C. John Howard
  - D. Robert Peel
93. America's most famous private investigator and founder of Criminal Investigation
- A. Alec Nayhem
  - B. Allan Pinkerton
  - C. Thomas Byrnes
  - D. None of these
94. The first woman detective in the history of criminal investigation.
- A. Kathleen Jacob
  - B. Candy Miles
  - C. Kate Wayne
  - D. Pines Hamilton
95. A French Police Clerk who introduced and established the first systematic identification system based on anthropometrical Signalment and became the founder of criminal identification.
- A. Fox Talbot
  - B. Thomas Byrnes
  - C. Alphonse Bertillon
  - D. Francis Galton
96. An Englishman who published his study on classifying fingerprints. While other scientists were studying fingerprints in their biological nature, he recognized their uniqueness and significance in criminal identification.
- A. Arthur Conan Lyle
  - B. Thomas Byrnes
  - C. Alphonse Bertillon
  - D. Francis Galton
97. An Englishman who published a handbook for Examining Magistrates in Munich, Germany and advocated the use of scientific methods in criminal investigation process.
- A. Hans Gross
  - B. Thomas Byrnes
  - C. Alphonse Bertillon
  - D. Francis Galton
98. The SC ruled the illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible in state criminal prosecutions in the famous case of

- A. Miranda vs Arizona
  - B. Otis vs Jeff
  - C. Mapp vs Ohio
  - D. Milkey vs Wett
99. As a rule, do not touch, alter or remove anything at the crime scene until the evidence has been processed through notes, sketches and photographs, with proper measurements. This refers to
- A. the golden rule in investigation
  - B. the number one SOP in investigation
  - C. the act of note taking
  - D. the act of crime scene preservation
100. The continuous accountability of persons handling evidences, and having responsibility of taking care and preserving the evidences from the time it was found until brought to court for presentation is called
- A. Chain of events
  - B. Key events
  - C. Chain of custody of evidence
  - D. Chain of command

**- End of Set Three -**

**ANSWER KEY**

The following are the suggested answers to the given test items  
in this quizzer. Errors are mine, corrections are yours  
- rkm

**Criminal Jurisprudence & Procedure**  
**Set One**

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1. B	26. B	51. B	76. B
2. B	27. C	52. D	77. D
3. B	28. B	53. A	78. C
4. B	29. C	54. B	79. A
5. D	30. C	55. C	80. C
6. D	31. B	56. D	81. A
7. C	32. C	57. D	82. C
8. C	33. B	58. C	83. B
9. C	34. A	59. C	84. A
10. A	35. C	60. B	85. D
11. C	36. B	61. C	86. D
12. C	37. C	62. A	87. C
13. C	38. A	63. C	88. D
14. B	39. D	64. B	89. A
15. B	40. C	65. A	90. C
16. D	41. C	66. B	91. B
17. B	42. B	67. D	92. A
18. C	43. A	68. C	93. B
19. A	44. D	69. D	94. A
20. C	45. D	70. D	95. A
21. C	46. B	71. A	96. A
22. A	47. A	72. C	97. A
23. D	48. D	73. A	98. C
24. D	49. C	74. D	99. C
25. A	50. A	75. B	100. C

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**Criminal Jurisprudence**  
**Set Two**

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1. B	26.A	51.A	76.C
2. A	27.A	52.D	77.D
3. A	28.A	53.C	78.C
4. A	29.B	54.A	79.A
5. B	30.A	55.B	80.B
6. A	31.B	56.C	81.B
7. A	32.B	57.B	82.A
8. C	33.B	58.A	83.A
9. D	34.A	59.A	84.A
10.B	35.C	60.D	85.A
11.D	36.D	61.C	86.D
12.B	37.A	62.B	87.A
13.B	38.B	63.B	88.D
14.D	39.C	64.A	89.D
15.D	40.A	65.A	90.A
16.C	41.B	66.C	91.A
17.D	42.A	67.C	92.A
18.C	43.D	68.A	93.A
19.D	44.B	69.A	94.C
20.D	45.B	70.A	95.D
21.A	46.B	71.A	96.D
22.B	47.A	72.D	97.B
23.A	48.B	73.B	98.B
24.B	49.D	74.B	99.B
25.D	50.C	75.C	100. C

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1. C	26. C	51. B	76. C
2. C	27. C	52. C	77. B
3. B	28. A	53. B	78. C
4. C	29. B	54. A	79. D
5. D	30. B	55. C	80. D
6. B	31. B	56. C	81. C
7. D	32. A	57. BONUS	82. D
8. C	33. C	58. B	83. C
9. B	34. A	59. C	84. E
10. D	35. C	60. N/A	85. A
11. D	36. A	61. N/A	86. D
12. C	37. C	62. N/A	87. C
13. A	38. D	63. N/A	88. C
14. D	39. C	64. N/A	89. D
15. B	40. B	65. N/A	90. C
16. B	41. A	66. N/A	91. A
17. D	42. A	67. N/A	92. D
18. C	43. C	68. D	93. C
19. B	44. B	69. D	94. C
20. D	45. D	70. E	95. D
21. D	46. C	71. B	96. C
22. D	47. A	72. C	97. A
23. B	48. A	73. A	98. B
24. D	49. C	74. D	99. D
25. B	50. B	75. C	100. B

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**Law Enforcement Administration**  
**Set Two**

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1. C	26. C	51. D	76. C
2. C	27. C	52. C	77. C
3. C	28. A	53. B	78. D
4. B	29. A	54. A	79. A
5. B	30. D	55. B	80. C
6. B	31. D	56. B	81. D
7. C	32. D	57. B	82. A
8. C	33. A	58. C	83. C
9. A	34. D	59. A	84. C
10. A	35. C	60. B	85. B
11. A	36. D	61. A	86. B
12. A	37. D	62. A	87. A
13. A	38. D	63. D	88. B
14. C	39. B	64. A	89. B
15. A	40. D	65. B	90. D
16. A	41. D	66. C	91. A
17. C	42. A	67. C	92. D
18. A	43. B	68. D	93. C
19. B	44. D	69. A	94. C
20. C	45. C	70. C	95. C
21. A	46. D	71. D	96. A
22. D	47. D	72. A	97. A
23. D	48. C	73. D	98. A
24. A	49. B	74. B	99. A
25. C	50. A	75. C	100. C

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**Correctional Administration**  
**Set One**



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1. B	26. B	51. B	76. B
2. C	27. B	52. D	77. B
3. A	28. D	53. A	78. D
4. B	29. C	54. C	79. D
5. D	30. A	55. D	80. A
6. A	31. A	56. C	81. A
7. D	32. A	57. B	82. B
8. D	33. B	58. A	83. C
9. C	34. D	59. D	84. A
10. A	35. B	60. B	85. C
11. B	36. B	61. B	86. D
12. B	37. C	62. D	87. C
13. B	38. B	63. A	88. C
14. D	39. D	64. A	89. D
15. C	40. B	65. C	90. C
16. A	41. B	66. C	91. C
17. B	42. B	67. B	92. C
18. B	43. A	68. D	93. C
19. D	44. A	69. B	94. C
20. A	45. C	70. B	95. D
21. D	46. A	71. D	96. D
22. B	47. A	72. A	97. B
23. C	48. B	73. B	98. B
24. D	49. C	74. A	99. A
25. D	50. A	75. C	100. B

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1. C	26. A	51. A	76. A
2. A	27. D	52. A	77. A
3. A	28. A	53. A	78. D
4. A	29. B	54. B	79. D
5. A	30. B	55. B	80. B
6. C	31. A	56. C	81. C
7. B	32. C	57. B	82. A
8. C	33. C	58. B	83. B
9. A	34. B	59. A	84. A
10. C	35. A	60. C	85. B
11. B	36. C	61. C	86. C
12. A	37. B	62. D	87. A
13. A	38. B	63. B	88. A
14. A	39. C	64. C	89. B
15. A	40. B	65. C	90. A
16. A	41. B	66. C	91. A
17. B	42. B	67. C	92. C
18. C	43. B	68. B	93. B
19. D	44. B	69. B	94. C
20. D	45. C	70. A	95. A
21. D	46. A	71. D	96. C
22. B	47. A	72. C	97. B
23. C	48. D	73. D	98. A
24. B	49. B	74. A	99. A
25. D	50. B	75. A	100. A

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**Criminalistics**  
**Set One**

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1. A	26. D	51. C	76. A
2. C	27. B	52. D	77. D
3. C	28. B	53. C	78. B
4. D	29. B	54. D	79. B
5. B	30. A	55. B	80. A
6. D	31. D	56. A	81. D
7. D	32. D	57. D	82. C
8. D	33. D	58. C	83. B
9. C	34. A	59. C	84. A
10. B	35. A	60. D	85. B
11. B	36. A	61. A	86. C
12. C	37. A	62. B	87. A
13. C	38. B	63. D	88. A
14. C	39. B	64. A	89. C
15. D	40. D	65. D	90. D
16. D	41. C	66. C	91. C
17. B	42. D	67. B	92. A
18. D	43. D	68. D	93. B
19. A	44. B	69. C	94. D
20. C	45. A	70. D	95. A
21. B	46. D	71. C	96. D
22. D	47. D	72. C	97. C
23. A	48. A	73. A	98. C
24. C	49. D	74. C	99. A
25. C	50. C	75. C	100. C

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**Criminalistics**  
**Set Two**

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1. B	26. D	51. A	76. B
2. C	27. D	52. D	77. C
3. D	28. D	53. B	78. B
4. A	29. B	54. A	79. B
5. B	30. B	55. A	80. C
6. C	31. A	56. B	81. A
7. B	32. B	57. C	82. D
8. B	33. B	58. B	83. A
9. D	34. C	59. A	84. B
10. A	35. D	60. A	85. A
11. A	36. B	61. A	86. B
12. A	37. A	62. A	87. C
13. D	38. A	63. C	88. B
14. E	39. B	64. B	89. B
15. C	40. C	65. B	90. A
16. B	41. B	66. A	91. A
17. A	42. A	67. A	92. D
18. A	43. C	68. C	93. C
19. A	44. A	69. A	94. A
20. B	45. B	70. B	95. B
21. C	46. B	71. B	96. B
22. B	47. C	72. B	97. C
23. C	48. A	73. A	98. A
24. B	49. B	74. C	99. A
25. D	50. B	75. D	100. C

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**Criminal Detection, Identification & Prevention**  
**Set One**

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1. C	26. A	51. D	76. C
2. D	27. A	52. D	77. D
3. D	28. D	53. B	78. B
4. D	29. B	54. A	79. D
5. D	30. A	55. D	80. B
6. A	31. A	56. A	81. D
7. C	32. A	57. A	82. A
8. A	33. C	58. A	83. D
9. A	34. A	59. A	84. D
10. A	35. C	60. C	85. B
11. D	36. B	61. A	86. B
12. D	37. D	62. B	87. B
13. D	38. C	63. C	88. B
14. B	39. C	64. D	89. A
15. C	40. D	65. A	90. C
16. C	41. D	66. B	91. A
17. D	42. A	67. A	92. A
18. D	43. C	68. A	93. D
19. D	44. B	69. A	94. D
20. B	45. C	70. D	95. A
21. A	46. B	71. B	96. A
22. A	47. C	72. B	97. D
23. A	48. D	73. B	98. D
24. B	49. C	74. C	99. C
25. B	50. D	75. A	100. C

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1. B	26. B	51. A	76. C
2. D	27. A	52. D	77. B
3. C	28. A	53. D	78. C
4. C	29. C	54. C	79. B
5. B	30. C	55. B	80. B
6. D	31. B	56. C	81. A
7. C	32. C	57. B	82. D
8. C	33. B	58. C	83. A
9. C	34. C	59. B	84. A
10. A	35. C	60. D	85. C
11. B	36. D	61. B	86. B
12. D	37. C	62. C	87. B
13. D	38. B	63. D	88. D
14. D	39. C	64. D	89. D
15. C	40. B	65. D	90. A
16. B	41. B	66. B	91. C
17. C	42. D	67. A	92. C
18. D	43. C	68. D	93. A
19. B	44. C	69. B	94. A
20. D	45. B	70. C	95. A
21. D	46. B	71. D	96. B
22. C	47. A	72. C	97. A
23. B	48. B	73. A	98. B
24. D	49. A	74. A	99. A
25. C	50. D	75. D	100. A

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1. C	26. B	51. B	76. D
2. B	27. B	52. B	77. D
3. B	28. D	53. A	78. B
4. C	29. A	54. B	79. A
5. D	30. B	55. A	80. C
6. D	31. A	56. A	81. B
7. B	32. C	57. B	82. C
8. B	33. D	58. C	83. C
9. B	34. B	59. A	84. B
10. C	35. C	60. C	85. D
11. B	36. C	61. D	86. B
12. A	37. D	62. C	87. B
13. B	38. A	63. B	88. B
14. B	39. A	64. C	89. B
15. C	40. B	65. C	90. B
16. D	41. A	66. B	91. B
17. A	42. D	67. C	92. C
18. B	43. C	68. C	93. A
19. A	44. C	69. D	94. B
20. B	45. A	70. A	95. C
21. C	46. A	71. B	96. D
22. B	47. B	72. C	97. A
23. A	48. B	73. C	98. A
24. A	49. A	74. C	99. E
25. C	50. B	75. B	100. C

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**Criminal Sociology, Ethics & Human Behavior**  
**Set One**

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1. A	18. C	35. D	52. D
2. C	19. B	36. C	53. A
3. A	20. A	37. B	54. B
4. A	21. D	38. C	55. D
5. C	22. C	39. C	56. A
6. A	23. A	40. B	57. D
7. A	24. B	41. C	58. B
8. A	25. C	42. A	59. B
9. B	26. D	43. A	60. B
10. B	27. A	44. A	61. C
11. A	28. C	45. C	62. B
12. B	29. B	46. D	63. B
13. B	30. A	47. D	64. C
14. A	31. C	48. A	65. B
15. A	32. B	49. C	66. C
16. A	33. A	50. C	67. A
17. A	34. B	51. C	68. B

69. C	77. D	85. B	93. B
70. C	78. B	86. A	94. B
71. B	79. C	87. B	95. D
72. C	80. A	88. D	96. A
73. B	81. D	89. B	97. C
74. A	82. A	90. A	98. A
75. A	83. A	91. D	99. B
76. A	84. A	92. B	100. A

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**KEY ANSWER**  
**ASSORTED QUESTIONS**

**Assorted Questions**  
**Set One**

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1. A	15. A	29. D	43. C
2. D	16. A	30. A	44. D
3. B	17. D	31. D	45. A
4. A	18. B	32. A	46. A
5. B	19. A	33. C	47. D
6. D	20. B	34. C	48. A
7. A	21. B	35. D	49. B
8. B	22. A	36. D	50. D
9. A	23. A	37. A	51. B
10. B	24. A	38. D	52. B
11. C	25. C	39. A	53. A
12. B	26. D	40. D	54. A
13. B	27. A	41. A	55. B
14. A	28. C	42. B	56. C



57.	A	68.	B	79.	A	90.	B
58.	B	69.	C	80.	A	91.	B
59.	A	70.	A	81.	C	92.	A
60.	B	71.	D	82.	A	93.	D
61.	A	72.	D	83.	C	94.	C
62.	B	73.	A	84.	B	95.	A
63.	B	74.	C	85.	B	96.	A
64.	B	75.	B	86.	D	97.	C
65.	A	76.	D	87.	D	98.	B
66.	A	77.	B	88.	B	99.	A
67.	C	78.	C	89.	B	100.	B

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**Assorted Questions**  
**Set Two**

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1.	A	18.	D	35.	A	52.	A
2.	B	19.	A	36.	A	53.	C
3.	D	20.	D	37.	A	54.	A
4.	D	21.	D	38.	A	55.	A
5.	D	22.	D	39.	C	56.	C
6.	D	23.	A	40.	A	57.	A
7.	B	24.	D	41.	B	58.	C
8.	D	25.	C	42.	C	59.	A
9.	B	26.	B	43.	D	60.	C
10.	B	27.	B	44.	B	61.	C
11.	B	28.	A	45.	B	62.	A
12.	D	29.	D	46.	A	63.	D
13.	D	30.	B	47.	B	64.	D
14.	D	31.	C	48.	C	65.	D
15.	D	32.	B	49.	A	66.	A
16.	D	33.	A	50.	C	67.	C
17.	D	34.	A	51.	C	68.	D

69. C	77. B	85. C	93. B
70. D	78. B	86. C	94. B
71. C	79. C	87. A	95. B
72. A	80. B	88. D	96. B
73. A	81. B	89. D	97. C
74. C	82. B	90. B	98. C
75. B	83. B	91. B	99. C
76. D	84. C	92. B	100. C

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**Assorted Questions  
Set Three**

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1. D	19. A	37. C	55. B
2. A	20. A	38. C	56. D
3. A	21. C	39. C	57. D
4. C	22. A	40. A	58. B
5. B	23. C	41. D	59. A
6. B	24. D	42. A	60. B
7. B	25. B	43. B	61. B
8. A	26. A	44. C	62. A
9. A	27. B	45. B	63. B
10. C	28. C	46. B	64. D
11. C	29. C	47. A	65. B
12. A	30. B	48. B	66. B
13. C	31. B	49. C	67. B
14. B	32. A	50. A	68. E
15. B	33. C	51. A	69. B
16. C	34. C	52. A	70. D
17. A	35. A	53. D	71. D
18. B	36. A	54. C	72. C

73. A	80. B	87. B	94. C
74. B	81. B	88. C	95. C
75. C	82. C	89. B	96. D
76. D	83. A	90. B	97. A
77. B	84. A	91. A	98. C
78. A	85. A	92. D	99. A
79. D	86. A	93. B	100. C

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